Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Only 15 per cent. of the negro voters registered in Virginia. —— A suit has been filed in the U. S. Supreme Court designed to test the validity of the new constitution of Alabama. —— A branch of the American Cigar Co. is to be established in Charleston, S. C. —— J. N. Cooley and Will Whitfield were shot and killed by Manuel Thurman at Dalton, Tenn. —— A suit involving two million dollars has been entered in the U. S. court at Norfolk; the plaintiffs are the Colonial Trust Co., of New York, and the defendant the Atlantic Coast Lumber Co. —— One of the performers in Forepaugh & Sells circus was badly injured at Albany, Ga. —— Molineux took the witness stand yesterday to testify in his own defence; he declared his absolute innocence. —— The post-office at Waldo, Fla., was robbed by burglars Thursday night. —— Four men were killed and two fatally injured by a gas explosion at Niagara Falls. —— The American Cigar Co. will erect a large factory at Norfolk, Va. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted firm at 5@8 per cent; cotton dull at 8.65c; flour was fairly active and firm; wheat—spot quiet, No. 2 red —c; corn—spot steady; No. 2 66¼c; oats—spot quiet, No. 2, 34c; spirits turpentine and rosin firm.

WEATHER REPORT

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 8 P. M.:

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 48 degrees; 8 P. M., 60 degrees; maximum, 69 degrees; minimum, 48 degrees; mean, 58 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month to date, 3.18.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Temperatures are slightly higher in all districts and much less frost is reported than on the morning of the 30th. Rains have fallen in the Galveston and Oklahoma districts. There was light frost at Wilmington, Weldon and Raleigh.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—For North Carolina: Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh east to northeast winds.

Port Almanac--November 1.

Sun Rises	6.22 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.04 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 42 M.
High Water at Southport	8.45 P. M.
High Water Wilmington	11.15 P. M.

Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Shaw says there are no "issues" this year he and the other Republican stumpers are doing some pretty active hustling.

The Pacific mail steamer Korea has just made the run from Yokohama, Japan, to San Francisco, a distance of 4,000 miles by direct line, without a stop, making an average daily run of 470 miles.

Trusts have no souls, and they have no consideration for people who have stomachs. One of them is now covering the Thanksgiving and the Christmas turkey. Those fellows gobble everything in sight.

The Chinese Government has shown its appeciation of the establishment of a Chinese chair in Columbia University by presenting it with a cyclopedia in Chinese, comprising 5,200 volumes. Now there there will be no excuse for the young men in that school for not b ing up on Chinese lore.

Judging from the extravagant way that Mr. Carnegie is giving taffe to some of the European monarchs he must be getting rather demoralized by association since he has been on the other side. His opinions seem to have undergone a decided change since he wrote Democracy Triumphant.

There is a Justice of the Peace in Pennsylvania whose milk bill for himself alone in twenty years has been $2,336. That looks like extravagance, but it wasn't, for milk was his principal food, and then he could defy the Beef Trust and the coal man and be independent of the cook, and all for about $115 a year.

Orville Kempton, a sixty-year old New York farmer, is an uncompromising foe of the trusts. He has just completed the job of building his own coffin, which he had painted red, white and blue, and on each side has had painted in bold black letters, the defiant legend, "This coffin was made by no d-d trust." Nothing lukewarm about Orville.

When the Pennsylvania Miners' Union proposed to raise a fund for President Mitchell, as a recognition of the services he has rendered them, he declined, but compromised by consenting to accept a watch. In what striking contrast this is to the conduct of some of late war "heroes," who took everything that came their way, from a bull pup to a house and lot.

THE MINSTRELS LAST NIGHT.

Quinlan & Wall's "Imperials" Delighted an Academy Audience That Should Have Been Much Larger.

The appearance of Quinlan and Wall's Imperial Minstrels in the Academy of Music last night was a brilliant success and should have been more largely patronized. The scenic effects were especially fine and the performance is said by many to have eclipsed anything in minstrelsy ever seen here before.

The street parade was a trifle slow in "coming down the pike" yesterday afternoon, but when it did come there was no discounting the crowd which saw it. One was reminded of circus days at the dense gathering of people, all clamoring for advantageous positions from which to view the performers and the band.

The company came direct from Savannah, Ga., and leaves this morning for Charleston.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The horse editor will cast the deciding vote at 10.59 P. M.

— The government stump puller *General Wright* is at Fayetteville.

— The news from Philadelphia is that Mr. Robert N. Harris is very much better.

— Third and last call, boys. Deposit your nickels and votes for Kween of the Karnival before 11 o'clock to-night.

— Eighty-one arrests were made by the police during October. Forty-eight of the offenders were colored and 33 white.

— The annual meeting of the Cape Fear Golf Club will be held Monday evening at the residence of Capt. Donald MacRae.

— Vote early and vote often for your favorite to-day. Never mind the Dingley tariff. It's the Kween of the Karnival you want now.

— The schooner *Thos. G. Smith*, 497 tons, Capt. Carson, arrived last night from New York for cargo of lumber from the Cape Fear Mill.

— Wilmington Lodge of Elks is negotiating with Kansas City parties relative to holding an Elks' Burlesque Circus in Wilmington some time later.

— A burglar entered the residence of Mr. E. Walton, on Eighth street, between Dock and Orange, some time after midnight yesterday morning and rifled Mr. Walton's pockets of between $3 and $4.

— According to the papers Raleigh is alive with pickpockets for the State Fair. At Columbia, S. C., the fair week now in progress has also been marked by the operation of a number of bunco steerers.

— Thirty-nine marriage licenses were issued by the Register of Deeds during October—19 to white couples and 20 to colored. The number breaks the record for any month in the history of the last two county administrations.

— There are disquieting rumors that the horse editor will to-day add an entry to the race for Kween of the Karnival that will distance all competitors. She is said to be a dark-eyed splendor, of stately step and queenly grace—a really rare and radiant maiden of "human form divine." The horse editor is now endeavoring to raise the necessary nickels by offering the STAR office cat as collateral.

ST. JAMES' NEW RECTOR HERE.

Rev. Richard W. Hogue Arrived Yesterday With His Family from Alabama.

Rev. Richard W. Hogue, of Sheffield, Ala., St. James' Episcopal Church's new rector, arrived at noon yesterday, accompanied by his wife and baby. They were met at the station by Capt. Thos. D. Meares, Maj. W. F. Robertson and Mr. D. H. Lippitt, of the vestry. For the present Rev. and Mrs. Hogue are guests of Captain Meares, until the rectory is put in order.

Rev. Mr. Hogue will conduct services to-day, All Saint's Day, at St. James'. He will conduct the usual Sunday services.

NEGRO KILLED NEAR MOUNT OLIVE.

Shot Down by Unknown Parties Thursday Night Near His Father's Home.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 1.—Jim Cox, son of Hardy Cox, colored, was shot last night in front of his father's home near Mt. Olive, by unknown parties and instantly killed. One shot penetrated the right eye and another entered in the centre of his forehead.

In His New Offices.

Col. Walker Taylor is now "at home" in his handsome new offices in the Produce Exchange building; same location as before, but very much enlarged and improved. Everything is so conveniently arranged in his new place, that it's really a pleasure to take insurance there. And he's got an abundance of it to sell, too.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. Braddy—Prices reduced.
People's Savings Bank—To-day.
Atlantic National Bank—Dividend.
J. W. Plummer, Jr.—Fancy fruits.
Consolidated Railways, Light and Power Co.—Gas burners.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Bids.
Wanted—Salesman.

HON. F. A. VANDERLIP.

Magnificent Reception and Banquet at The Orton in His Honor Last Night.

MORE THAN 150 GUESTS.

Distinguished Visitor Arrived Yesterday and is Being Entertained by Chamber of Commerce--Full Text of His Splendid Address.

Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, first vice president of the National City Bank, New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during President McKinley's first administration and an eminent authority upon matters of finance and economic subjects, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at an elaborate banquet given last night at The Orton under the auspices of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce. There were present one hundred and fifty-two guests, representing almost every branch of industry in the city and including Hon. A. M. Waddell, Mayor of Wilmington, and many other prominent city and county officials.

Mr. Vanderlip arrived in the city a 12:05 P. M. yesterday and he was met at the station by Mr. James H. Chadbourn, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. Walker Taylor, Dr. C. P. Bolles, of the banking house of Hugh MacRae & Co., and others. He is being entertained while in the city by Mr. Chadbourn. Yesterday afternoon in company with Mr. Chadbourn, Capt. W. R. Kenan and Mr. C. H. Robinson, he was given a carriage drive about the city and later in the afternoon with about twenty-five business men, he was taken by the Consolidated Railways, Light and Power Co., for a complimentary trip over its suburban line to Wrightsville Sound and Ocean View Beach.

At The Orton last evening just before the banquet the distinguished visitor was tendered an informal reception in the parlors of The Orton. Many representative business people called upon him and were impressed with his fine bearing and gifts as a conversationalist.

The banquet began shortly after 9 o'clock in the spacious dining rooms of the popular hostelry. The tables were conveniently arranged along the sides and in the centre of the long hall and Mr. Vanderlip, with President Chadbourn, Mr. Wm. Calder, Hon. A. M. Waddell and members of the Public Entertainment Committee, occupied seats at the head table, directly in front of the entrance, facing the assembly of guests. Those present were:

Mr. James H. Chadbourn, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. James Kyle, secretary of the Chamber; Messrs. Wm. Calder, L. B. Rogers, M. W. Jacobi, J. N. Jacobi, N. Jacobi, M. S. Willard, Rev. J. M. Wells, Ph. D., Rev. C. S. Blackwell, D. D., P. Pearsall, James I. Metts, C. H. Robinson, John McLaurin, James F. Post, Wm. Gilchrist, Walker Taylor, W. C. Peterson, B. F. Hall, John Wilder Atkinson, R. A. Parsley, W. B. Cooper, F. E. Hashagen, Jno. R. Turrentine, Jr., Chas. M. Whitlock, R. H. Pickett, G. J. Boney, Andrew Moreland, W. E. Worth, H. C. McQueen, W. R. Kenan, A. M. Waddell, J. A. Taylor, J. B. Mercer, C. C. Brown, J. C. Stevenson, N. M. McEachern, John J. Blair, L. S. Belden, M. F. H. Gouverneur, W. H. Chadbourn, J. C. Springer, C. D. Weeks, W. D. McMillan, Jr., R. M. Shepard, E. D. Sloan, A. M. Hall, L. Stein, L. Bluethenthal, D. L. Gore, R. Charles Muncaster, Willie Watters, Chas. O. McNair, S. J. Springer, Ike Solomon, Walter G. MacRae, Walter Parsley, S. P. McNair, J. W. Murchison, W. A. French, Jr., John Frank, Edward D. Williams, Iredell Meares, J. A. Arringdale, C. C. Chadbourn, Walter Smallbones, H. G. Smallbones, Geo. O. Gaylord, Geo. Chesnutt, M. J. Corbett, Fred Bolles, R. C. DeRosset, H. D. Springer, D. C. Clark, "Jack" Bellamy, E. Y. Moore, A. P. Adrain, J. M. Stevenson, Richard Bradley, G. F. Fletcher, Fred W. Dick, B. A. Merritt, Jno. S. McEachern, Greene Fenley, J. F. Whitaker, J. W. Yates, C. P. Bolles, H. L. Vollers, S. P. Adams, T. C. James, I. B. Brightwell, Jno. S. Armstrong, Geo. R. French, H. W. Malloy, D. C. Love, J. V. Grainger, J. L. McNair, Hugh MacRae, W. C. Thomas, Jno. E. Crow, J. F. Ruark, Sol. Bear, S. H. Fishblate, F. W. Foster, H. C. Bear, E. I. Bear, I. J. Bear, J. A. Springer, C. E. Taylor, Jr., W. E. Perdew, J. T. King, R. W. Price, Wm. St. George, S. F. Craig, C. W. Yates, Jno. L. Cantwell, Sam Bear, Jr.

Manager Wallace, of The Orton, had prepared a tempting menu for the occasion, and it was heartily appreciated. The card was as follows:

New River Oysters.
East Wilmington Celery.
Olives. Pickles.
Cold Turkey.
Potato Salad.
North Carolina Capon Salad.
Beaten Biscuits.
Victoria Punch.
Wafer Jumbles. Lady Fingers.
Coffee. Cigars.

When the banquet was over and the guests were enjoying the fragrance of their Havanas, Mr. Wm. Calder arose and presented the speaker in a most graceful and happy manner. Mr. Vanderlip was referred to as a distinguished political economist, an extensive traveller, an acute observer, an instructive writer and an interesting speaker. He said that the distinguished visitor would discuss practical subjects on broad lines, and he was conscious that the guests assembled would extend to him a welcome in keeping with our traditions. It was a matter of profound congratulation—thanks to the new era upon which we are entering—that the business men of the South could approach these subjects with a judgment not clouded by prejudice; that whether it was free trade or protection, tariff for revenue only or other great questions, we could now listen to and discuss them on broad lines. Mr. Calder enumerated a number of these matters and said that any of them might be taken up in a spirit that is becoming to us. The business men present, he said, represented the industry, the commerce, the manufactures and the civilization of our community. Mr. Vanderlip was then presented and upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Calder thanked those present for their kind attention and the distinguished visitor for his able discussions of the questions in hand.

Continued on Third Page.

ALL THE WAY FROM MISSOURI.

Gallant Confederate Came to Renew His Friendship With Former Comrades.

Capt. Z. H. Lowdermilk, a gallant Confederate soldier, formerly of Randolph county, N. C., now of Joplin Mo., has been spending a few days in Wilmington this week on a visit to his old comrades, Capt. James I. Metts, of this city, and Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point. Capt. Lowdermilk was formerly second lieutenant and afterwards captain of Co. H., Third North Carolina Infantry, and was, therefore, intimately associated with many of the brave sons of New Hanover in the Civil War. He came here especially to renew his friendship with them and shake hands with them once more. Capt. Lowdermilk was wounded first at Sharpsburg in the head and later at Chancellorsville while in command of his company. His last wound was a ball through the body from one side to the other and its a miracle that he was not killed. He is still true to the cause and wears every day the regulation gray.

Capt Lowdermilk spent one day with Dr. Porter, at Rocky Point; then, accompanied to Wilmington by Dr. Porter, he was the guest for a day of Capt. Metts, who entertained his comrades with a trip to the sound and to the beach. Capt. Lowdermilk is now near Washington, N. C., visiting others of his old comrades at Pantego.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Deeds Filed for Official Record Yesterday at the Court House.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association to A. L. DeRosset, undivided one-eighth interest in residence and lot at northeast intersection of Third and Market streets, 53x177½ feet in size; consideration, $370.50.

Jno. L. Barker and wife to James O Brown and wife, lot on west side of Sixth, between Castle and Queen streets, 66x165 feet in size; consideration, $600.

E. P. Bailey and wife to H. A. Burr, an undivided moiety in a tract of land on north side of Ann street, between Front street and the river; consideration, $2,000.

MRS. CARRIE NATION COMING.

Kansas Saloon Smasher Said to Be Headed This Way for the Carnival.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher of Kansas, is in Asheville speaking to the multitudes nightly. She expects to visit several points in North Carolina before taking her departure for other climes and a report came yesterday that she would be here for the Carnival.

In Asheville the other night she routed a political meeting and took possession of the Court House. "They say" it's no joke about her coming to Wilmington and will make one of her characteristic speeches in the Court House or Academy of Music.

Says Conflagration is Coming.

A negro who says he has a message from "on high," is going about in Wilmington predicting all kinds of dire things about the city. He says his name is Riseardgon and that he predicted long beforehand the assassination of President McKinley and other events of world-wide importance. He has applied his perspective to local affairs only in one particular. He says Wilmington is to be destroyed by a great fire Aug. 15th, 1904. The negro has no appearance of being a crazy man and is fairly well educated. He is a dangerous "coon," however, in the community and should be passed on.

Negro Slashed His Companion.

Morton Fuller, colored, was arrested yesterday by Policeman H. W. Howell, charged with seriously cutting Ernest Gilliam, also colored. The negroes were hauling sawdust from the Angola lumber mill for the Independent Ice Co. and had a falling out as to the place their carts were to "back up." Fuller slashed Gilliam on the shoulder and laid the muscles of one arm open. He will answer the charge in the police court to-day.

Big Fire at Marion, S. C.

The Planters' Hotel, Holliday & Sons' livery stables and a number of small buildings on the north side of the railroad at Marion, S. C., were burned Thursday night, causing a loss of about $15,000. The fire originated in the store room of the hotel. Holliday & Sons were pretty well insured.

Speaking at Whiteville.

State Auditor Dixon and Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy arrived last night from Whiteville where they spoke to a large crowd yesterday. Mr. Dixon will leave to-day for Raleigh after several weeks of strenuous campaign work.

QUEEN OF CARNIVAL.

Contest Growing in Its Extent and Indicative of Some Great Surprises.

THE BOXES CLOSE TO-NIGHT.

Strength of the Various Factions Last Evening—Committees Rounding Up Their Work in Great Shape--It Will Be an Eventful Week.

Day after to-morrow rnd the Carnival will be upon us in all its glory. Yesterday rounded out another day of hard work on the part of committees and day after to-morrow will see the beginning of the reaping of their rich reward.

All the interest just now is in the voting contest for the Queen of the Carnival. Neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet can foretell the result. At 11 o'clock to-night by the town clock the balloting will close and the returns will be posted at Carnival headquarters, No. 121 Market street. Positively not a single vote will be allowed to be cast after the hour indicated. If stores or other places where boxes are deposited are closed at that hour, a great big box will be open at Carnival headquarters and that will be the arena upon which the last great battle will be fought. However, ballots cast at any of the polling places before 11 o'clock will count. The vote last night stood as follows:

Miss Mamie McGirt	1,192
Miss Bertha Swinson	1,187
Miss Lillian Johnson	513
Miss Cornelia Fillyaw	397
Scattering	86

Those gallant young men who have nickels to spend had as well prepare to spend them now.

Of other Carnival news there is a plenty, but since everything is subordinated just now to the voting contest, nothing else need be said but Vote! Vote early and often.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. E. C. Holt went up to Fayetteville yesterday.

— Miss Byrd, of Charleston, will arrive to day to be the guest of Miss Jane Meares.

— Mr. T. Alex Baxter, the popular chief clerk at The Orton, is back from his vacation.

— Miss Lucy Latham has returned from Birmingham, Ala., and is the guest of friends and relatives in the city.

— Mr. U. L. Barrett, travelling salesman for the Andrews Furniture and Music Co., of Charlotte, N. C., is in the city.

— Mr. W. J. Henry, representing the International Mercantile Agency, 346 Broadway, New York, is in the city in the interest of that well known institution.

— Mr. and Mrs. Jos. E. Bunting have returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Fayetteville. Mr. Bunting is very much improved, his numerous friends are glad to learn.

THE STATE FAIR CLOSED.

Marshals' Ball at Capital Club Last Night. Chief Furlong in Raleigh—A. & M. Defeated Guilford.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31.—North Carolina's fiftieth State Fair was brought to a close to-night with a brilliant marshal's ball in the Capitol Club building, in which two hundred or more couples of the State's most prominent society folk participated. The fair has been a phenomenal success financially, socially and industrially. The midway attractions for the most part go to the Wilmington Carnival.

Chief of Police Furlong, of Wilmington, is here to size up the personnel and spot the toughs and sharpers.

The A. & M. College football team defeated Guilford College on the fair ground gridiron this afternoon by a score of 29 to 5. The only touchdown by Guilford was by Fitzgerald, after a succession of short gains and hard fight inside the five yard line. Guilford played a hard plucky game but was outclassed by the A. & M.

Church Notices.

First Baptist Church, Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., "Unfinished Buildings;" 7:30 P. M., "Four Supreme Tests."

Services at Fifth Street E. E. Church Sunday at 11 A. M. by Rev. Jno. H. Hall, pastor. Sunday School 3 P. M. Evening service 7:30 P. M. by Rev. E. O. Watson, of Charleston, S. C.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. John M. Wells, Ph. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. in the Lecture Room in the rear of the church, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 4 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursdays at 8 P. M. The public cordially invited to all services. Pews free.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. Alex. D. McClure, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath School at 4 P. M. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8.00 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

Bladen Street Methodist Church, corner Bladen and Fifth streets. Service Sunday at 11 A. M. by Dr. Geo. C. Worth. The pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Webster, will conduct the services at 7:30 P. M.

Grace M. E. Church, corner of Grace and Fourth streets. Pastor, Rev. J. N. Cole. Services Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Sunday School, W. B. Cooper, supt., 3.30 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.00 p. m. A cordial welcome to all. Visitors to the city especially invited. Seats free.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be services every Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 3.30 P. M.

Southside Baptist Church, Rev. C. B. Paul, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Brunswick Sts. Rev. J. L. Vipperman, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 3.30 P. M. Weekly prayer and praise meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to all services.

For Asthma use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by J. C. Shepard.

Attention, Hunters.

Call on us for your equipment.

We can supply you with GUNS in all qualities. We keep in stock all kinds of Ammunition.

Loaded Shells, with either Black or Smokeless Powder.

HUNTING SUITS, GAME BAGS, and everything necessary for a complete outfit for the Bird Hunter, the Deer Hunter, the Duck Hunter.

J. W. Murchison & Co.,
oc 31 tf Wilmington, N. C.

WE SELL
" Cuban Blossom Cigars,
" Renown Cigars,
" Topical Twist Cigars.
" Cubanola Cigars.
" Geo. W. Childs Cigars.
" Emanuel Portuanda Cigars.
" Casena Cigars.
These brands are returnable if not satisfactory—all 5c Cigars.

We Sell
"MATCH IT" Cheroots,
good as 5c Cigar in quality, hand-made, Sumatra wrapper. A strictly gentleman smoke.

Vollers & Hashagen,
oc 12 tf Distributors.

CREAM BREAD,
THE BEST ON EARTH.
30 Loaves for $1.00 at
FARRIS' BAKERY.
15 and 17 South Second St.
Bell 'Phone 626.
P. S.—Try our Fruit Cake for Xmas. oc 23 tf

We Will Bond You.
The United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company. Home office, Baltimore, Md.
Paid Up Capital, $1,500,000
Surety Bonds.
Fidelity Contract Judicial,
Judicial Bonds executed without delay. State and county officials bonded.
Burglar Insurance.
Banks, Stores, Residences insured against burglary or theft.
Correspondence solicited.
C. D. WEEKS, General Agent,
oc 14 2m Wilmington, N. C.

200 Bags Coffee,
Assorted Grades,
100 Barrels, New Catch, Roe Mullets,
And a complete line of Staple Groceries.
50 Show Cases.
25 Iron Safes, all sizes.
SAM'L BEAR, SR., & SONS,
Wilmington, N. C.,
oct 21 tf 18 Market street.

COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

New Hanover County.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1902.

The Board of Elections of New Hanover county have made the following changes of Polling places for the Election to be held on November 4th, 1902:

FIRST WARD—First Precinct—Fred Skipper registrar. Polling place, F. A. Fennell's store, 805 North Fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Second Precinct, O. C. Hill, registrar. Polling place corner Sixth and Castle streets, Engine House.

FEDERAL POINT TOWNSHIP—F. D. Capps, registrar. Polling place, Capps' store.

W. B. McKOY,
oct 10 20t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company have declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the preferred capital stock of that company, on all stock outstanding on November the 1st, 1902; dividends due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Wilmington, North Carolina, on November the 10th. The Transfer Books will stand closed from November the 1st to November the 10th, both inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Secretary.
October 30th, 1902. oc 21 10t

PEACHES AND CREAM,
A NEW CAKE AT
The Unlucky Corner.
Florida Oranges, Ben Davis Apples, Choice Malaga Grapes, Bananas.
Fresh Cakes and Crackers, Cheese Sandwich, canned Soups, assorted; big Prunes, new Currants, Horse Radish, Oysterettes.
Come and say "Zn Zo."
Mrs. Kidd's Pin Money Pickles, Ginger Preserves.
S. W. Sanders.
oct 10 tf

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company have instructed the Treasurer to pay to all holders of record on November the 1st, 1902, two per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that company, which have been issued in lieu of the preferred stock; interest due and payable at the office of the Treasurer at Wilmington, North Carolina, on November the 1st. The Transfer Books will stand closed from October the 21st, 1902, to November the 1st, both inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, Secretary.
October 30th, 1902. oc 31 10t

Consolidated Railways,
Light and Power Company.
GAS BURNERS,
THE IMPROVED WELSBACH LIGHT.
GAS STOVES
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
OUR APPLIANCES ARE SOLD AT COST.
nov 1 3t

Prices Reduced
The Paris Millinery Emporium,
The New Store and most beautiful Store in the South, located at
129 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C., Next Door to Bonitz Hotel.

Everything new and of the latest styles. NO OLD GOODS.
We carry the largest line of Ladies' Hats in the city, prices from 19c to $35.00 each. Misses' Reefer Jackets 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.25 and $1.50, worth double the price. Children's long Cloaks, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.25 to $4.50. Ladies' Cloaks $3.75, worth $6.00, and $10.25 worth $18.00, all shades. Capes 40c to $8.50.

Ladies' Mercerize Waist	98c, worth $1.25
Ladies' Flannel Waist	60c, worth $1.25
Ladies' Flannel Waist	$1.00, worth 1.50
Ladies' Broadcloth Waist	$1.25, 1.87, 2.18
Ladies' Silk Waist	77c, $2.38, 3.95

Fascinators (Beeded) 19c, worth 25c. Fur Neck Scarfs, 6 tails, full length 63c, worth $1.50; better at 98c, $1.48, 2.50, worth double. All kinds Hosiery, Notions, Novelties.
If you fail to call you miss it all.
M. BRADDY, Prop.
nov 1 tf

Rehder's Rehder's
COLUMBIA YARNS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
EVERYTHING FOR
FANCY WORK
AT THE BIG STORE.
A noiseless Slate given with every pair of School Shoes bought of us this week.
J. H. REHDER & CO.
615, 617 and 619 North Fourth Street.
Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 worth and over. oct 26 tf

To-day
DEPOSITS MADE WITH US TO-DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, WILL BEAR INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT. COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY.
The People's Savings Bank,
Opposite the Postoffice.
H. C. McQUEEN, President. JNO. S. ARMSTRONG, Vice President.
nov 1 tf F. W. DICK, Cashier.

The Directors
OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
having declared the usual dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock for the month of October, same is now payable. Resident stockholders will please call for their checks.
Andrew Moreland,
nov 1 1t CASHIER.

Apples, Apples, Apples.
25 barrels nice Baldwin Apples.
20,000 pounds Stick Candy.
25 bags Cocoanuts.
250 boxes Raisins to arrive, including London Layers, loose Muscatel and Seedless; also
50 cases Evaporated Peaches.
Get our prices for anything in the grocery line before purchasing.
D. L. CORE CO.,
118 to 124 North Water Street,
oct 22 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Just Received.
New lot Library Lamps. A beautful lot of Pictures; Enamel Beds from $3.75 up. Nice Line Rockers, Trunks and Stoves. New lot Felt Mattresses. Come and see us and get our prices. We guarantee to undersell any firm in the city.
GASTON D. PHARES & CO.
Inter-State 'Phone 76. 119-113 Market street.
sep 14 tf

Fancy Fruits.
Bananas, Apples, Grapes, Pears, Oranges and Cocoanuts.
Can serve you with best
Ice Cream.
$1.00 Per Gallon.
J. W. Plummer, Jr.
nov 1 tf

Printer Wanted.

Wanted, one first class compositor who has had experience on a daily morning paper. Must have good recommendations as to habits and qualifications.
Address the MORNING STAR,
oc 26 tf Wilmington, N. C.

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1.

Democratic State Ticket

This is the Democratic State Ticket, to be voted on November 4th, 1902.

Superintendent of Public Instruction:
JAMES Y. JOYNER,
Guilford County.

Member of the North Carolina Corporation Commission:
EUGENE C. BEDDINGFIELD,
Wake County.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:
WALTER CLARK,
Wake County.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:
HENRY G. CONNOR,
Wilson County.
PLATT D. WALKER,
Mecklenburg County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Second Judicial District:
ROBERT B. PEEBLES,
Northampton County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Fourth Judicial District:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
Franklin County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Sixth Judicial District:
WILLIAM R. ALLEN,
Wayne County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Eighth Judicial District:
WALTER H. NEAL,
Scotland County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Tenth Judicial District:
BENJAMIN F. LONG,
Iredell County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Eleventh Judicial District.
ERASTUS B. JONES,
Forsyth County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Thirteenth Judicial District:
WILLIAM B. COUNCILL,
Catawba County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District:
MICHAEL H. JUSTICE,
Rutherford County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District:
FREDERICK MOORE,
Buncombe County.

Judge of the Superior Court of the Sixteenth Judical District:
GARLAND S. FERGUSON,
Haywood County.

For Congress—Sixth District:
GILBERT B. PATTERSON,
of Robeson.

For Solicitor:
Fifth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.
Seventh District—C. C. Lyon, of Bladen.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For the House—George L. Morton.
For the Senate—George H. Bellamy.

COUNTY TICKET.

Clerk Superior Court—Jno. D. Taylor.
Sheriff—Frank H. Stedman.
Register of Deeds—W. H. Biddle.
Treasuer—H. McL. Green.
Coroner—C. D. Bell.
Surveyor—Alex P. Adrian.
Constable, Wilmington Township—W. B. Savage.

ROTTEN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania is one of the rock-ribbed Republican States counted as one of the sure States for the Republican party in all National elections. It stood by the Republican party because the Republican party stood by it, or rather by the industries which its men of wealth controlled, as, for instance, the coal and iron and steel manufacturing industries. Having had almost unbroken power since 1860, the party leaders have become arrogant, reckless and corrupt, and have with their machine methods been able to defy opposition and public sentiment. There have been repeated uprisings against these machine manipulators; there have been fusions of the reform elements against them, which have been partly successful, as when Mr. Pattison was twice elected Governor, but even then these machine managers succeeded in controlling a majority in the Legislature and in holding possession of the courts, both of which gave them immunity from prosecution and punishment for lawless practices and corrupt methods. Their methods have been frequently denounced but rarely more pointedly and emphatically than by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker in a recent interview in Philadelphia in which his views were asked on the recent coal strike. In connection with that he drew the following picture of his State under the corrupt, demoralizing Quay machine rule:

"The legislature and all other instrumentalities of public service are literally owned and used whenever wanted by the great corporate combinations which furnish the money by which the Quay gang defeats every effort to raise this commonwealth out of the abyss of shame into which it has allen.

"The constitution forbids any railway in Pennsylvania from mining or manufacturing articles which are to be carried over its lines. For years the coal railroads have openly violated that provision of the organic law by various circumventions. Quay's Governor and Quay's creatures in other branches of the State government make it impossible to prosecute the violators of the constitution. The fundamental law is broken and the civil power is inert.

"The gang which rules the State, from the Governor down, makes the courts seem almost useless. It buys or otherwise fixes the juries. No one who cares to get the facts will question this.

"A certain class of citizens were drawn to serve on juries in cases involving ballot box stuffing and other election crimes. They would be challenged and set aside, and yet the candidate for governor nominated by this gang is telling the people that there are no ills in Pennsylvania worthy of mention.

"We have many times stirred the public conscience, but the gang still steals the votes wholesale. The corruption of our system is notorious. Many have hoped that the honest vote in the country districts might save Pennsylvania from her present woeful plight, but the Quay methods will prevail so long as the corporations will furnish the money and interfere in all important elections of legislators.

"The miners are inevitably tending toward socialism and so are other working men. They turn to anything that seems to promise relief. But the relief they need can be found only in the complete overthrow of the corrupt and lawdefying which controls the dominant politics of the State.

"Justice in Pennsylvania is salterized and potterized. State funds, appropriated to colleges, universities, hospitals and charities are, to buy off opposition, to subsidize those who have opposed the Quay machine. They are in some way caught and corralled by the hope and promise of public place and official favor.

"Even the churches with a few brave exceptions are silent. If any one dares to inject into a church council or a prayer meeting a hint of the duty of church membership in this crisis the silence increases and finally the clergyman announces a hymn and pronounces the benediction.

"Nothing but a patriotic Mont Pelee can destroy the power that defies the constitution and circumvents the laws. It must be a tremendous upheaval. The continued defiance of the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania by the corporations in the very teeth of the great struggle which has stricken the country and the continued refusal of the governor and attorney general to enforce the laws or punish criminals is a frightful example to set before the great multitude of working men."

John Wanamaker is not a Democrat. He is a loyal Republican who has never failed to support his party, even to the extent of contributing at times large sums of money for campaign purposes; but his knowledge of the corrupt methods pursued by the party leaders of his State was too much of a strain on his devotion to the party as a State organization and hence he has been joining hands with other friends of pure methods and honest administration to free his party and his State from the ring rule that has been a disgrace to both.

This description may possibly be somewhat overdrawn, but even allowing liberally for that what a picture it presents of the second greatest State in the Union, as far as wealth, progress and population are concerned. There isn't another State in the Republic, although there are some that cannot boast untarnished escutcheons, of which such an arraignment could be made, allowing liberally, as we have remarked, for exaggeration.

The man who utters this withering condemnation is a citizen of Pennsylvania, who is not only very much in earnest but honest in his arraignment. If he was not fully convinced of its truth and appropriateness he would not have uttered this criticism, which is not only a condemnation of the corrupt machine rule, but virtually of the people who tolerate and thus tacitly endorse and encourage it.

And yet the Republican organs of that State have the unblushing audacity to criticize the Democratic rule and methods in the South and to denounce those methods as immoral and lawless. They have a fine field for denunciatory fulminations in their own ring-ruled, rotten Commonwealth.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN MISSISSIPPI.

There isn't a Southern State in which Democratic rule doesn't speak for itself and in a way to commend it to public endorsement. Mississippi is a State that we do not hear much about, but it was one of the first to draw the color line, and drew it so tight as to practically exclude the negro from suffrage, very few of them being voters in that State, and very few of them now caring about voting.

The following is the record of progress and good government, as shown by the report of the State Auditor, the substance of which we clip from an exchange, thus:

Auditor Cole estimates that the assessment recently taken and now in process of tabulation, will show an enhanced valuation of between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. This means, of course, that taxes will not be increased, if it does not promise, in fact, a decrease of taxation, notwithstanding the fact that the State levy was decreased from 6½ to 6 mills when the present State administration came in. In the face of this reduction the public schools appropriation for the white and black children of Mississippi have been largely increased, and $400,000 of interest-bearing bonds were called in and paid before they were due. Not a cent of the million dollars of bonds authorized to build the new State House has been sold, albeit that magnificent structure is nearing completion. The State pension appropriation has been increased from $75,000 to $400,000. Largely increased appropriations have been made for every college in Mississippi, white and black, and additional buildings have been constructed for each of them.

Here is a record that any State might be proud of and one that few can show, a record that would not have been possible if the negro had continued to be a factor in her politics. Eliminating him deprived the men who pandered to that vote of their vocation, put the affairs of State in the hands of responsible, State-loving men, gave government that inspired confidence, and invited the incoming of capital and home-seekers, and ever since Mississippi has been on the up grade.

This is true to some extent of every other Southern State since the white man has asserted his supremacy. And yet we have Republican yawp in this and in other Southern States abroad the outrage in disfranchising ignorant and vicious negroes.

The trusts are expanding. One of them has invaded Hawaii and gobbled up the sugar plantations.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by J. C. Shepard.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT EXPLODED.

One of the arguments, in fact the principal argument, now advanced in favor of the protective tariff is that it enables our manufacturers to expand and invade other markets. But if there ever was any truth in that it isn't panning out that way, for instead of expanding our commerce and increasing our protected exports we reached the maximum a year ago, and our exports for the past nine months are about a hundred millions less than they were for the corresponding period of last year, while our imports are about fifty millions more; so that, notwithstanding the Dingley high protection, we are losing on both sides.

Since then, these high tariff duties are not helping in the expanding of our commerce, nor enabling our manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals, as asserted by Mark Hanna and other defenders of the Dingley bill, their only effect is to prevent competition by outside manufacturers in the home market and enable our manufacturers and others of the protected class to put up prices on home consumers and charge them what they please, as is shown by the difference in prices they charge for their goods sold in this and in other markets, the prices in this market in all instances being higher, and on some things outrageously so.

The protection they have in the home market and the opportunity it gives them to levy tribute on home consumers and make large profits out of them, is one of the reasons, and the principal reason, why they do not make more effort to build up their foreign trade.

About the most thoroughly demented sect of religious fanatics we have read of for some time are the 1,500 Doukhobors who are footing it in a body in the Assinaboia province of Canada, "looking for Jesus" as they express it, without food, thinly clad and many of them barefooted with the mercury at fourteen degrees below freezing point. They are so thoroughly demented that when their children die from sickness, suffering and hunger the mothers throw the bodies into the bushes and continue the tramp.

Senator Billy Mason, of Illinois, who it was said was threatening to kick out of the Republican party, rises to remark that he is "a Republican still." Now if he will be a still Republican nobody will object.

Now that Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, has surrendered, perhaps he can get along with one-half his name and throw away that hyphen.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— Senator Hanna is credited with the statement that "the negro vote of Ohio is the most infernal nuisance the party has to deal with." The trouble seems to be brought several times before it will stay bought.—*Richmond Times, Dem.*

—— England is said to be amazed at American astuteness in settling the coal strike; but England is not used to furnace-heated houses, nor to thermometers which dodge below zero at the slightest provocation.—*Washington Times, Ind.*

—— For the life of us, we can't see why the coal operators made such a kick about advancing the miners' wages in the first place, inasmuch as they are going to take it out of the public's hide in the end, any way.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— There is no likelihood that the anthracite strike commission will give the slightest heed to President Baer's protest against the appearance of President Mitchell before the commission. The commission has the same right to listen to Mitchell as to Baer, and will exercise it.—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS

— "Are you a man of family, sir?" "Yes, sir; my third son-in-law moves in to-day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "I wish our pastor wouldn't preach such short sermons," complained Uncle Jerry. "He's always through before I've half finished my nap."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "That," remarked the young trout, "I conclude, is a fly." "Yes," returned his more experienced companion, "but it's advisable not to jump at conclusions."—*Philadelphia Record.*

— "I have noticed," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "and just about one-half, of the world doesn't care how the other half lives."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— "I'm sorry to have to mess your face so, kitty," said Tommy, as he daubed pussy's face with jam, "but I can't have folks suspecting me."—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

— Teacher—Now, Johnny, what do we learn from the parable of the prodigal son? Johnny—Why—er—I s'pose it teaches us not to be a calf?

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels gently and easily, but surely, curing Constipation, Billousness, Sick Headache, Fevers and all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

HE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Robert R. Bellamy Tells What He Knows.

A Boston Paper Investigates the Merits of Vinol.

A Subjqct That is Agitating the Whole Country.

(*From the Boston Herald.*)

There has reached us rumors of a new discovery. Something that will revolutionize the practice of medicine. A remedy that has given sufferers from wasting diseases hopes of renewed health and prolonged life.

Of enough importance have these stories appeared that a special interview with Mr. Robert R. Bellamy, of Wilmington, who is interested himself in this new preparation which is called Vinol, was thought advisable.

Our reporter had no difficulty in finding Mr. Bellamy's place of business. The first man he met said; "Oh, yes; Mr. Bellamy is the man who has the wonderful new remedy that will cure everything that people always thought cod liver oil would help," and he was speedily directed to his enterprising and busy establish. Mr. Bellamy is business from the word go, but rather objected to the fame of this preparation being spread abroad as a discovery.

"Why," said Mr. Bellamy, "this is no more a new discovery than was the moon when it was viewed through a telescope. The discovery existed simply in the fact of finding out a means of getting at the truth we were after. Perhaps the method might be considered a discovery, but what we have found has been known for years, and it is nothing more nor less than the valuable medicinal properties that have always existed in the cod's liver, and for which cod liver oil has been prescribed by so many physicians. You see it is just this way. Cod liver oil (perhaps you have taken it yourself) is something that is very valuable in all sorts of wasting diseases, and in itself is extremely disagreeable. Why I firmly believe that a great many cases of consumption, even, could be cured if it were possible for the patient to take enough cod liver oil to let its virtues become manifest. For those who have a tendency to sore throat, bronchitis, coughs, colds, for every one of an anemic disposition, it has always been considered as simply invaluable; and yet it has more often been necessary to abandon its use than it has been possible to devise a way of administering it.

Two eminent French chemists started in and got interested in the matter, and after years of study they have succeeded in extracting from the liver of the cod just what is necessary, and have left behind that obnoxious, greasy, vile-tasting fatty matter, the thought of which even has turned the stomachs of thousands. That is all over now. We have just the thing at last. We have found a way of getting the kernel out of the nut.

This Vinol that is so much talked about is just exactly that. It is the concentrated essence of medicine found in the cod's liver that does the good. The grease is like the shell of the nut, absolutely useless, only it is different from the shell of the nut because besides being useless it is extremely obnoxious and disagreeable to sight, taste and smell.

We have now taken this extract and put a sufficient quantity of it in a delicious-tasting table wine. We have also added a small amount of organic iron. This heightens the tonic effect of the wine. The extract of the cod's liver comes in just the right proportion to do the greatest amount of good. "Here, drink this," said Mr. Bellamy, as he reached for a bottle and poured forth what appeared to be, and which smelled like, a delicious, rich wine.

The reporter hesitated. The thought of cod's livers, or anything to do with them, brought back memories of the past, when he himself had made heroic struggles to take that awful medicine. "Go ahead and drink it," said Mr. Bellamy. The reporter did so, and looked up. "Yes, I know, but that is all right. I thought you were going to give me some of that Vinol you were talking about, and did not know that it was your custom to treat a man interviewing you, to a drink like that."

Mr. Bellamy laughed, "Well, that is Vinol that you have taken. Now you know that part of what I have told you is true. It did not taste bad, did it?" And it surely did not. "Now," said Mr. Bellamy, "let me tell you something else. You have just taken, condensed, of the curative principles of the cod's liver what you would find in fifty per cent. of its volume of cod liver oil. You can therefore imagine that if it is necessary to this remedy, how much easier it will be to derive benefit from it than it used to be when cod liver oil was administered. Do you realize that formerly you only obtained a small proportion of these same curative properties in a whole pint of that horrible oil? Doesn't that tell the story to you?

"You will have to excuse me now, for, as you see, I am more than driven. Of course I am getting the advantage of the discovery by being directly connected with the Boston house."

The reporter thanked Mr. Robert R. Bellamy for his kindness, and left him wondering to himself whether after all a man had to be born on purpose to be famous, or whether notoriety and good fortune did not sometimes come as a matter of luck.

Recovered Speech and Hearing.

Messrs ELY BROS:—I commenced using your Cream Balm about two years ago for catarrh. My voice was somewhat thick and my hearing dull. My hearing has been fully restored and my speech has become quite clear. I am a teacher in our town.

L. G. BROWN, Granger, O.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York. †

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay, Price, 50c su tu th

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Windsor *Ledger*: Mr. Wm. H. Smithwick brought us three sweet potatoes—one turnip yam weighing 6 pounds and two white yams weighing 7 pounds. He also brought half a dozen of the largest and best apples we have seen this year—all raised on his farm.

— Mount Airy *News*: It is interesting to see the large quantity of beautiful granite blocks shipped daily by the Mount Airy quarries to all important cities in the country. We notice quite often that some of these stones weigh 20,000 pounds.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Mr. D. A. Mauney, of North Monroe, reports that from three vines he has grown 936 pounds of pumpkins, the largest weighing 86 pounds. —— Mr. T. H. Simpson's distillery, near Goodman's post office, near the Union and Anson line, in Anson county, was dynamited Friday night. Dynamite was put between the mill stones and was touched off, breaking the stones into fragments.

— Washington *Progress*: At some precincts in the county not a single negro registered, the first ward in this town being one of that number. From best information we do not think there are as many as two hundred registered in the whole county. — On Tuesday morning at or near Princetown Mr. Levin Wallace, Jr., met a sad death. He was coupling cars of a log train on the W. & P. railroad and his head was caught between the ends of projecting logs and completely crushed.

— Southport *Standard*: From the present outlook there will not be a negro vote cast in the county election next Tuesday. Only a few have registered under the grandfather clause of the constitution, and it is expected that they will not vote. —— A deed of trust from the Cape Fear Terminal Railroad Company to the Lincoln Savings and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, to secure a bond issue of $800,000, was recorded in the Register of Deeds office last week. This shows up well for Southport's railroad prospect.

ROLLING AN UMBRELLA.

The Proper Way Is to Twist Ribs and Stick Together.

"Why is it," asked an inquisitive customer in a downtown umbrella store, "that one can never roll up an umbrella as compactly and neatly as it is rolled when he buys it?"

"You can if you only know how," said the salesman, "but if everybody knew how it would mean less business for us. The umbrellas would last longer, and there would be a lot less work for the repairers.

"Perhaps I shouldn't tell you how," the clerk continued, "but it's so simple you should know anyhow. If you have noticed, nearly everybody who rolls up an umbrella takes hold of it by the handle and keeps twisting the stick with one hand while he folds and rolls with the other hand.

"Now, that's just where the mistake comes in. Instead of twisting with the handle he should take hold of it just above the points of the cover ribs. These points naturally lie evenly around the stick. Keep hold of these, pressing them tightly against the stick, and then roll up the cover. Holding the ribs prevents them from getting twisted out of place or bending out of shape. Then the silk is bound to fold evenly and roll smooth and tight.

"Roll your umbrella this way, and until it is old enough to get rusty looking it will look as if it had just come from the shop."—New York Herald.

Cæsar Borgia.

Cæsar Borgia has been called "the greatest practical statesman of his age," and in a sense the remark is true, for at a time when practical statesmanship consisted of every deceit and every crime, when poison and the dagger were the usual implements of policy, and nothing was considered wrong provided that the object were attained, no man excelled him in the arts of public life.—William Miller, "Mediæval Rome."

Part of the Business.

"And every one of those brass band people," said the proprietor of the Slowville hotel, "went away owing me a week's board."

"Well," commented the shoe salesman, "you know that music is full of beats."

But the landlord only gazed sadly out of the window.—Baltimore American.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N C., November 1.

STEAMSHIPS.

Carl, (Ger) 2,153 tons, Jochimsen, Heide & Co.
Wandby, (Br) 2,580 tons, Finney, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Livland, (Ger) 1,492 tons, Wurthmann, Heide & Co.
Candleshoe, (Br) 2,466 tons, Dugdall, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Osborne, (Br) 2,796 tons, Kettle, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Holmlea, (Br) 1,143 tons, Luke, Heide & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Damietta & Joanna, 373 tons, Yort, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Merom, 881 tons, Jamieson, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Clara A Donnell, 874 tons, Connor, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Bessie C Beach, 284 tons, McKeague, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Frank W McCullough, 147 tons, Brink, George Harriss, Son & Co.
City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Tawes, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Hutitu, (Nor) 627 tons, Eilertsen, Heide & Co.

Thousands Sent Into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers, whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs, are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile, when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. †

SANTAL-MIDY
Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.
It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black Letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

Bethel Military Academy,

1865-1902. Located in Fauquier Co., Virginia. Region unsurpassed. Full corps instructors. Prepares for business, college, and U. S. military academies. For catalogue, address THE PRINCIPALS, BETHEL ACADEMY O., Virginia. sa tu th 19 22jly

MRS. E. A. MOORE,
PRESIDENT YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

153 South Avenue,
ATLANTA, GA., June 14th, 1902.

Wine of Cardui is better than any doctor or any other medicine for suffering women. Its healing properties are certainly most remarkable. I suffered for three months with suppressed menstruation about two years ago. I began by losing my general good health, lost my appetite and sleep and became nervous and easily exhausted. My menses which had been scanty for some time stopped altogether and shooting pains through the abdomen and back with headache and a general oppressed feeling was what I experienced daily and was unable to continue my work. Medicine failed to relieve me until a friend suggested Wine of Cardui and I bought a bottle to try it. The first bottle relieved me so much that I felt much encouraged. I continued the treatment for five weeks and to my great joy found at the end of that time that I was well and strong, menstruated regularly without pain, in fact felt better than I had for years. I certainly bless your medicine and recommend it to all my friends, some of whom have been helped wonderfully through its use.

Mrs. E. A. Moore

MENSTRUATION should occur every twenty-eight days. Dangerous diseases and painful suffering come from irregular menses. Too much attention cannot be given this particular. If the menses are too frequent your life blood is ebbing away; if they do not occur every month your whole system is being poisoned with the refuse that should escape. Too many women like Mrs. Moore become invalids because they neglect to give the monthly function sufficient attention. Besides being the forerunner of female weakness, irregular menstruation weakens the blood, destroys the vitality and wrecks the nervous system. Do not invite dangerous sickness or death by neglecting to take proper treatment. Wine of Cardui is the best medicine to regulate the menstrual flow. It never fails to make a woman strong and healthy who is suffering from this malady which so often grows into dangerous sickness. Every woman knows what the pains of irregular menstruation are. The shooting pains in the abdomen and back, sometimes in the head, neck, arms and legs. These pains—this suffering—is unnecessary when such an effectual remedy as Wine of Cardui is at hand. With this simple medicine you can treat yourself in your own home.

Go to your druggist today and secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui. Thousands of women have been cured by taking this great remedy for woman's ills.

WINE of CARDUI

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.]

STAR OFFICE, October 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 50c bid per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.25 per barrel for strained and $1.30 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.40 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market firm at $1.75 per barrel for hard, $3.00 for dip.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at 95c@$1.00; tar steady at $1.35; crude turpentine quiet at $1.00 @2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	51
Rosin	266
Tar	57
Crude turpentine	18

Receipts same day last year—27 casks spirits turpentine, 102 barrels rosin, 42 barrels tar, 21 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market dull on a basis of 8¼c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¾	cts. ₱ lb
Good ordinary	7⅛	" "
Low middling	7¾	" "
Middling	8¼	" "
Good middling	8 5-16	" "

Same day last year, market firm at 7¾c for middling.

Receipts—1,302 bales; same day last year, 2,417.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c; fancy, 80c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish (new), 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 70@75c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15@16c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 10@11c.

EGGS—Firm at 21@22c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 30@35c; springs, 12½@25c.

TURKEYS—Firm at 10c for live.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6¼c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Dull at 60c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Money on call was quoted firm at 5@8 per cent.; market closing, bid and asked, at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5¾@6 per ct. Sterling exchange slightly easier; actual business in bankers' bills at 486.75 for demand and 483.25 for sixty days. Posted rates were 484@484½ and 487½@488 Commercial bills 482.75@483.25. Bar silver 50¾. Mexican dollars 39¾. Government bonds easier. State bonds strong. Railroad bonds were firm. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 109¾; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 109¾; U. S. 3's, registered, 108; do. coupon, 109; U. S. 4's, new registered, 136½; do. coupon, 137½; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 111; do. coupon, 111; U. S. 5's, registered, 104¼; do. coupon, 105½; Southern Railway, 5's, 118¾. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 102. Chesapeake & Ohio 51; Manhattan L 138¾; New York Central 156; Reading 66⅝; do. 1st preferred 87½; do. 2nd preferred 77¼; St. Paul 189¼; do. pref'd, 194; Southern Railway 37; do. pref'd 93⅜; Amalgamated Copper ex dividend 64⅜; People's Gas 103½; Sugar 122¼; Tennessee Coal and Iron 66; U. S. Leather 14; do. pref'd, 91¼; Western Union 91; U. S. Steel 40½; do. pref'd 88⅜; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 67; do. preferred, 127; Standard Oil, 682@686.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 29¼; do. preferred, 47¾ asked; bonds, fours, 85 bid.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Rosin firm. Spirits turpentine firm at 53¾@54c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Spirits turpentine firm at 49c; sales 80 casks. Rosin unchanged; sales 550 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Spirits turpentine firm at 51½c bid; receipts 659 casks; sales 658 casks; exports — casks. Rosin firm; receipts 22,38 barrels; sales 624 barrels; exports 971 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1 85, E, $1 40; F, $1 45; G, $1 55; H, $1 75; I, $2 00; K $2 50; M, $3 00; N, $3 50; W G, $3 75; W W, $4 15.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The cotton market opened easy with prices two to five points lower. The early selling was based for the most part on better weather reports from the cotton belt so far as immediate conditions were concerned, though it was noted that another cold wave was forming in the extreme Northwest which it was thought might very possibly work its way downward into the belt. Following the call the market was a shade firmer for a time under covering in anticipation of a bullish end-week statement, but the predominating sentiment continued rather bearish. The Liverpool market, which opened about as expected, lost ground during the day and this naturally encouraged the selling movement in this market. Another feature which for a time exerted a depressing influence on early values was the issuance of some ten thousand November notices. It was soon found, however, that the parties putting these out were endeavoring to buy them back, their influences being therefore quite as much in favor of the one party as the other. In fact, it was a day of conflicting motives and consequent indecision, quotations moving within a narrow range and the trading being rather less active than recently. The weekly statistics proved quite as bullish as expected. The closing was quiet, one point higher to one point lower. Sales estimated at 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cotton dull at 8 65c; net receipts 306 bales; gross receipts 5,561 bales; stock 51,172 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 8.65c; middling gulf 8 90c; sales 3,100 bales.

Futures market closed quiet; November 8.33, December 8 45, January 8 53, February 8.29, March 8.31, April 8 30, May 8 31, June 8.30, July 8.30, August 8 16.

Total to-day, at all seaports—Net receipts 50,312 bales; exports to Great Britain 28,610 bales; exports to France 11,989 bales; exports to the Continent 22,752 bales; stock 610,102 bales.

Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 315,451 bales; exports to Great Britain 112,331 bales; exports to France 32,749 bales; exports to the Coatinent 137,330 bales.

Total since September 1st, at all seaports—Net receipts 2,258,782 bales; exports to Great Britain 608,331 bales; exports to France 194,057 bales; exports to the Continent 744,261 bales

Oct. 31.—Galveston, quiet at 8¼c, net receipts 15,325 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8 3-16c, net receipts 2,020 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼c, net receipts 1,491 bales; Boston, dull at 8.65, net receipts 570 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8½c, net receipts 1,302 bales. Philadelphia, steady at 8 90c, net receipts 100 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 1-16c, net receipts 6,451 bales; New Orleans, steady at 8c, net receipts 18,175 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7¾c, net receipts 1,551 bales; Memphis, steady at 7 15-16c, net receipts 6,566 bales; Augusta, steady at 8 1-16c, net receipts 1,945 bales; Charleston, steady at 8c; net receipts 2,438 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Flour was fairly active and firm. Rye flour dull. Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red —c. Options closed ½c net lower than yesterday. Sales: March closed 80¾; May closed 78¾c; December closed 79½c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 66¼c. Options closed steady at ¼@⅜c net advance. Sales to-day included: January closed 51¼c; May closed 47¾c; October closed —c; November closed —c; December closed 55½c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2, 34c. Options were quiet and about steady: December closed 35⅜c. Lard easier; Western steam $11 40; October closed $11 40, nominal; refined easier; continent $11 60; South American $12 00. Pork steady; family $21 00; mess $18 25@18 75. Tallow weak. Rice firm. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 5½c; mild unsettled; Cordova 7¾@12. Sugar—Raw quoted firm; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test 3⅝c; refined firm. Potatoes steady; Long Island $2 00@2 12; South Jersey sweets $1 75@2 80; Jerseys $1 75@2 00; New York and Western per 180 lbs., $1 75@2 00. Butter steady; extra creamery 25c; State dairy 18@24c. Cheese—Market quiet but firm; new State full cream, small colored fancy old 12¾c; new 12¼c; small white old 12½; new 12¼c. Peanuts easy; fancy handpicked 5@5¼; other domestic 3½@5¼. Cabbages easy; Long Island per 100 $1 50@2 00. Freights to Liverpool—cotton by steam 13c. Eggs barely steady; State and Pennsylvania average best 34@35c; Western candled 22@24c; refrigerated 18½@21c. Cotton seed oil—There was a break in prices to-day, reflecting larger profits on spot and lessened demands. Closed: Prime crude here 32c, nominal; prime crude f. o. b. mills 27@27½c; prime summer yellow 35½@36c; off summer yellow 35c; prime white 41c; prime winter yellow 41@43c; prime meal $27 00@28 00 nominal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Liquidation by local longs caused a weaker tone to wheat after a fairly steady opening today, and December closed ½c lower. December corn closed ⅜@½c higher and oats ¼@½c lower. January provisions closed unchanged to 2½c lower.

CHICAGO, October 31.—Cash prices: Flour firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71¾@72c; No. 3 spring 68@71c; No. 2 red 71¼@71¼c. Corn No 2 55c; No. 2 yellow 57c. Oats—No. 2 38¼c; No. 3 white —; No. 3 white 28½@32½. Rye—No. 2 49½c. Mess pork, per barrel, $16 50@16 75. Lard, 100 lbs., $10 95@11 00. Short rib sides, loose, $10 50@11 00 Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $10 00@10 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $11 25@11 50. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 31.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 October 71¼, 71¼, 71¼, 71¼c; December 72¾@73¾, 73, 72¾, 72¾c; May 74¾@74¾, 74¾, 73¾, 74¼@74¼c. Corn—No. 2 October 54¾, 55⅝, 54¾, 55⅝c; December 50¼@51¼, 51⅛@51⅜, 50¾, 51¼c; May 43@43½, 43½@43¼, 42⅝, 42⅝c. Oats—No 2 December, new, 30¼, 30¾, 30¼, 30¼c; May 31½@31⅝, 31¾, 31⅝, 31⅝. Mess pork, per bbl—October $16 60, 16 70, 16 25, 16 50 January $15 63¾, 15 65, 15 57½, 15 60; May $14 77½, 14 82½, 14 75, 14 75. Lard, per 100 lbs—October $10 97½, 10 97½, 10 97½, 10 97½; November $10 80, 10 80, 10 75, 10 75; December $9 80, 9 85, 9 80, 9 82½; January $9 35, 9 37½, 9 30, 9 32½; May $8 62½, 8 65, 8 60, 8 60 Short ribs, per 100 lbs—October $12 50, 12 50, 12 50, 12 50; January $8 25, 8 27½, 8 22½, 8 25; May $7 82½, 7 85, 7 80, 7 82½.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Cotton: Spot quiet, prices six points higher; American middling fair 5 02-100d; good middling 4 72-100d; middling 4 64-100d; low middling 4 54-100d; good ordinary 4 42-100d; ordinary 4 30-100d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,300 bales American. Receipts 3,000 bales, including 2,800 bales American.

Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling (g o c) November 4 47-100d seller; November and December 4 48-100d seller; December and January 4 41-100d buyer; January and February 4 40-100d buyer; February and March 4 39-100d buyer; March and April 4 39-100d buyer; April and May 4 39-100d buyer; May and June 4 39-100d buyer.

PUZZLE PICTURE.

THE WEELITTLES AT KRONSTADT.

They visit the floating dock at Kronstadt and while there Weelittle gives an illustration of Russian punishment. It is successful.

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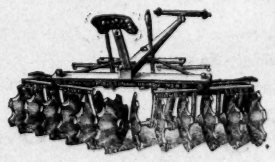

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Go To The Sneed Co.

Fine Line Rattan Rockers, Chairs and Toilet Sets Just Opened.

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$3.00 or $3.50 Men's Shoes.

They are the greatest wearers and best fitting Shoes to be had in these United States. Any styles, any stock, any width from C to FF.

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Strictly vegetable, perfectly harmless, sure to accomplish DESIRED RESULTS. Greatest known female remedy.

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Costs Only 25 cents at Druggists,

Or mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cures Cholera-Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Child and Makes TEETHING EASY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19, 1900.

We have handled Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) ever since its first introduction to the public and trade as a proprietary medicine, and our trade in it has steadily increased from year to year until our orders now amount to two or three hundred gross per year, which is a very strong evidence of its merit and the satisfaction it is giving to the mothers of the country, for they say nothing so effectually counteracts the effects of the summer's hot sun or overcomes so quickly the troubles incident to teething.

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For sale by all good Druggists. R. R. BELLAMY can supply the trade with TEETHINA at Dr. Moffett's prices. je 3 1y

HON. F. A. VANDERLIP.

Continued From First Page.

After expressing appreciation for the cordial reception tendered him by the business communinity of Wilmington, Mr. Vanderlip spoke as follows:

We are all aware that we are in a unique period of commercial, financial and industrial development. It is undoubtedly the most important, the most remarkable and the most interesting period of industrial and financial evolution in the history of the nation. We have witnessed, in the last half dozen years, a commercial expansion and a financial movement alike unparalleled in the achievements of our own country or in the growth of other lands.

These half dozen years have been productive of statistical totals bewildering in their magnitude—of industrial expansion unparalleled either in volume or in significance, of widening financial influence—of broadening credit operations, of banking development—all marking growth so great that it is becoming difficult for us to view with a correct and rational perspective the phenomena marked by these new totals.

Familiar as you all are with the salient features of this development, I wish for a moment to emphasiz a few of the more noteworthy facts. I do not want to weary you with any statistical catalogue, but only to indicate in the most general way some of the features of this remarkable period.

In the domestic field we have had both a series of extraordinary crop years and a period of extraordinary industrial activity. On the agricultural side, we have seen the annual value of farm products increase far over a billion dollars in the last half dozen years, and we have seen the value of the farms themselves advance more than four billion dollars in the same time. In the industrial field, we have had a period of the fullest employment of labor (except where labor has chosen to refrain from work), and of the highest general level of wages which has ever been known, either with us or with any other people. The definite evidence of this prosperity we have seen in a doubling of the individual deposits in national banks, the total going up from roundly a billion six hundred millions in 1896 to three billion two hundred million this year. In the same time the deposits of savings banks have increased seven hundred millions, the deposits in State banks a thousand millions—considerably more than doubling the total of six years ago—and the deposits in trust companies also more than doubling, the increase there being six hundred million. In these half dozen years the credits represented by individual deposits in banks of all classes have increased roundly four billion dollars, an increase nearly equal to the deposits of all kinds half a dozen years ago.

Bank clearings—an excellent measure of general trade—increased in these half dozen years 150 per cent., and it is estimated that the total wealth of the country has had more than twenty billion dollars added to it in that period.

We have increased our coal production one hundred million tons, and passed easily to the position of the greatest of coal-producing nations. We have almost trebled our production of steel, leaving our competitors far behind in any comparison of volume of business. We have added four hundred million dollars to the annual product of our mining industries.

So the catalogue might be indefinitely extended, with ever-increasing totals and more and more confusing aggregates of almost incomprehensible numbers. In a word, whichever way we turn we find that the figures measuring the volume of business, the extent of industry, the growth of financial importance, have in these last half dozen years made an apparent gain equal to the entire total six years ago. It is hardly too much to say that in six years we have doubled the figures measuring the apparent extent of our annual domestic business.

Now, for a moment, to turn from the domestic side of the account to the foreign situation. Here we have recorded gains which have given deep concern to the whole commercial world. We passed the billion-dollar mark with our exports in 1896, and in five years more the total stood just under a billion and a half. At the same time our imports were declining, so that we were not only making wonderful inroads upon foreign markets, but we were more than holding our own in our own markets in competition with foreign manufacturers. Our foreign trade balances began to show incredible totals in our favor, running up well over six hundred millions a year, and causing the gravest apprehension in the minds of our commercial rivals in regard to the industrial readjustment which the world must look forward to if such totals were to be maintained. In a single year we imported 105 millions of gold. The world suddenly discovered that we were not alone its granary, but we were likely to become its workshop. We pushed into the foreign markets with the handiwork of our mechanics and the products of our mechanics, month by month increasing our sales, until from a total of less than two hundred millions of exports of manufacturers we had soon far exceeded four hundred millions, making increases so rapid that Europe was brought face to face with the problem of reorganization of her industries to meet this new-born competition, and a readjustment of her finances to pay for her increased purchases, which she seemed unable to offset by increased sales.

I had the privelege a year ago of meeting many of the foremost statesmen and financiers of Europe, and of discussing with them the commercial questions which had been raised by our rapid industrial development, and by our wholesale invasion of their markets. Everywhere I found the problem receiving most serious attention. Everywhere it was regarded as the most vital of economic questions, and nowhere did I find anything but wonder over the development which we were showing and apprehension in regard to the effect of its continuance. Where it was to lead in its effect upon European industries and European finances, if it were to continue, was the insoluble problem of finance ministers, bankers and industrial captains. I had the privilege of a conversation at that time with Germany's most distinguished financier and industrial upbuilder, the late Georg von Siemens—the creator of the Deutsche Bank, the adviser of the Government, the originator of vast industrial enterprises. I asked him what was the future of the old world in respect to this new industrial development and this sudden show of financial strength in America. I asked him what was to be the result, if we were to go on selling to Europe six hundred millions of goods a year more than we bought, increasing our exports, decreasing our imports, building up a theoretical trade balance of such totals as were new in international finance.

Herr von Siemens was a wise and an experienced man. He had passed through crises and through periods of inflation and he viewed the outlook with calmness.

"I am not concerned about what will happen to Europe if you are to go on in this triumphal way," he told me, "because you will not go on. There will be something which will stop you. Something always does happen in such a situation as this, and something will happen now. I do not know what it is; my vision is not broad enough or clear enough to foresee it, but you will make mistakes and a halt will be called."

It is my purpose to-night to examine somewhat critically the present industrial and financial conditions, with a view to seeing if this shrewd German observer was right, with a view to determining if something has happened to call a halt in our progress toward a command of the world's markets, and then to offer you, if I can, some suggestions as to why it is that we have failed to keep up the pace and as to what can be done to remove the obstacles that are retarding our progress.

I am just back from another European trip, and have again met many of the most distinguished of European statesmen and financiers. The change that the year has made in their point of view is extremely interesting. They are no longer fascinated by our progress. Instead of that, I found in every capital I visited, and in the mind of almost every keen observer of international affairs with whom I conversed, a belief that we have for the present marked the high-water point of overflow of exports into the European industrial field. And instead of credulous belief in the unlimited possibilities of our development, which seemed to be the average state of mind a year ago, there is to-day a feeling of grave conservatism and anxious interest in our future.

They note that the rapid increase of our exports came to a halt two years ago. They note that our imports in the last two years have been rapidly rising, the record for the fiscal year just closed being more than nine hundred million dollars, against only a little over six hundred millions in 1898. They note too, that in spite of that tremendous balance of trade which Government reports showed in our favor, a balance running, as I have said, up to an average of almost six hundred millions a year, we do not seem to have any unusual command upon international credits, but we are as a matter of fact a considerable debtor in the world's exchanges, and that now, in the midst of extraordinarily bountiful harvests, and at the season when a movement of gold in this direction might normally be expected—we are concerned lest a high rate of sterling shall lead to gold exports.

If we are honest with ourselves, we must admit that the edge is off our invasion of foreign markets. Our totals are still colossal, but the rate of increase which they were making has been checked, and decreases have been recorded. Our exports of manufactures for the fiscal year just closed are thirty million dollars less than the point they reached two years ago. Our total exports of domestic merchandise fell off more than a hundred million dollars in the year. Instead of decreasing imports we have made some large increases in our purchases of foreign goods, and the total for this fiscal year stands more than three hundred million dollars above 1899.

If we chose to examine critically our domestic condition we might find there, too, developments not in every respect satisfactory. It must be with the keenest regret that we recognize unfavorable conditions that threaten a break in the unparalleled magnificence of this story of industrial growth. Nothing will better repay thought and study than inquiry into those causes, which seem to imperil a continuance of this wonderful period of prosperity. Nor can any investigation be of more vital importance than a consideration of what safeguards it is possible for us to provide against the recurrence of these cycles of depression which seem always to follow periods of prosperity.

It is not my purpose, however, to dwell upon some of the evidences of inflation, upon a too free issue of securities larger than the value of properties warrant, and more rapid in creation than investors can absorb, nor upon labor conditions fraught with serious menace, which already mark their effect upon industrial totals. Instead of a broad survey of the whole situation, I wish to take up a single phase of it, a phase which has been well illustrated by a recent episode in financial affairs.

In cataloguing the splendid list of industrial and commercial achievements, I have been telling a story that is old to our ears. The totals are so wonderful as to remain fresh with interest, but they present a view of the situation which has now for several years been pretty well fixed in the minds of all of us. Statistics are wearisome. In an afterdinner talk they are almost unpardonable. But I am going to ask you to give attention to a few more figures, and I regret that they are figures that cannot be looked upon with the degree of satisfaction with which, in the last three or four years, we have been wont to regard all of our commercial statistics.

The Comptroller of the Currency, a few days ago, completed his report showing the condition of all national banks last month. That report, it seems to me, is one of the most significant that has in a long time come from the Comptroller's office, and it will well bear some analysis and comparison. If we are merely looking for large totals, we may again find them here, figures in some respects surpassing all previous records. The total deposits, individual, bank and Government, in all national banks, foot up four billion five hundred and twenty-seven million dollars. Now, if we turn back to a similar report for the beginning of 1899, we will find the total of the same items three billion two hundred and twenty-six million. Now, for a moment, bear these figures in mind. Roughly, four billion and a half deposits now, against three billion two hundred million in 1899—and with that increase in the liabilities of national banks in mind, let us look at the figures representing the reserve basis. The total of specie and legal tenders held by the national banks last month was five hundred and eight millions. The total at the beginning of 1899 was five hundred and nine millions. Here we have had an expansion of a billion three hundred million in deposits, while the basis of gold and legal tenders, upon which that inverted pyramid stands, is actually slightly smaller than it was at the beginning of the period. Now, in that same time the deposits of other banks—State banks, trust companies, savings banks and private banks—have probably increased not far from three billion dollars, and there is little likelihood that their gold and legal reserve is materially larger than—if it is as large as—at the beginning of 1899. We have had then in less than four years an increase in the total bank deposits of the country of over four billion dollars, accompanied by no increase in the specie and legal tender holdings of those banks.

What has brought about this remarkable development of bank credit? The answer must at once come to the mind of any observer of finance, that the principal reason for the expansion of deposits and the accompanying expansion of loans is to be found in the great movement which has been the significant feature in financial affairs of the last half dozen years—the movement to aggregate industrial establishments into single great corporate units, and to convert the evidence of ownership into corporate securities which have entered actively into the stream of financial operations. Vast amounts of new securities have been created in these half dozen years, based in large measure upon properties which were before held as fixed investments by individuals, or if standing in the form of corporate property, the securities of those corporations were more closely held, and in but small measure entered into the financial operations of the day. This movement—tending to convert the evidence of ownership of a great amount of fixed property into a form which has been considered a bank collateral, and which has been made the basis of loans and of corresponding increases of deposits, is undoubtedly the most important single cause for this increase of more than four billion dollars in bank deposits and loans of the country in the space of three or four years.

Another important contributing influence has been the vast expenditures of corporations—railroad companies particularly—for the improvement, betterment and extension of their properties. New securities have been created, and the capital which was obtained by their sale has been converted into a fixed form of investment. When our railroads were first built economy in construction was the prime consideration. Now it has come to be that economy in operation is demanded. At first it was economy in the use of capital; now it is economy in the use of labor. And so we have seen, not only with the railroads, but in every department of industry, a lavish investment of capital in order that the cost of production might be cheapened.

Now let us suppose that all this great expenditure has been wisely made, and in the main I believe that it has, that every dollar which has been expended in the improvement and betterment of railroads, in the extension and better equipment of industries, will effect economies which will result in a saving equal to a fair interest return on the capital so invested. But, granting that the investment, from that point of view, has been wise, a consideration which we have perhaps in some measure lost sight of is that this whole great movement of improvements and betterments has been drawing from the fund of liquid capital and converting it into a fixed form, so that such capital cannot be fully returned into liquid shape, from the result of increased earnings, before the next ten or fifteen years.

If a farmer were to ask a country bank to loan him ten thousand dollars to put up new buildings and generally improve his property, the banker, while admitting that the expenditure might be a profitable one in the added return which the farm would give, would say that the proposal was not a good banking proposition, that bank funds could not properly be tied up in an investment of that character, but must be loaned for objects which, in the natural order of the commercial season's progress, would liquidate the debt in a much shorter time than would be possible were the capital to be converted into such a fixed form of investment. Recognizing this principle, the National Banking Act very wisely prohibits loaning upon real estate. Sound as the security is, it is not within the lines of the principle which embodies the practice of making only such loans as will in the natural order of business liquidate themselves within a few months.

If a railway manager were to ask from his larger bankers a million-dollar loan to put into better bridges and heavier track, the same answer would be made. It would be unwise for a bank so to tie up active capital by converting it into a fixed form of investment. Profitable as the banker might be convinced the investment would be in the greater economies which it would bring to the operation of the railroad, he would see that it would be unwise financiering for him to loan his deposits for conversion into a fixed form of investment which could not be liquidated should his depositors begin to reduce their deposit lines. Securities issued for just such purposes, however, form much of the basis of this increase of four billions of loans. The loans are excellent so long as A. can sell his collateral to B., should A. be called upon to repay, but if A. and B. should be called upon to pay there is nothing in the nature of these loans which will permit them rapidly to work out toward liquidation in the natural order of things. It is, in effect, a loaning of bank credit for conversion into a fixed form of property.

If, say, two-thirds of the total income from industrial investments were to be returned to the betterment of properties, and there should be issued in place of the capital so spent additional securities, the process would be wise and beneficial. If, on the other hand, there should be converted into the form of fixed property by expenditures for improvements and betterments, a total amount of capital considerably exceeding the total annual income from such investments, the result in the end could lead only to disaster, no matter how wisely these expenditures for betterments and improvement might be made—because in the process there would be absorbed a larger and larger amount of liquid capital into the form of fixed investment, banking reserves would be reduced, and when bank deposits were demanded, though there might be the soundest of security back of them, it would be in a fixed form unavailable for liquidating the debts due to depositors.

It must be admitted, I believe, that we have been converting too great an amount of liquid capital into fixed forms of investment. What is the cure? The cure is, of course, to reduce the expenditures of that character so that they will come within the line of safety. What is the line of safety? It is, it seems to me, something well within the total income from such investments. If we go beyond it,—if we convert it into fixed forms of property more than the total income from the property,—we have gone beyond the line of safety and are borrowing from the future to temporarily bury the capital. We have the choice of one of two things: Either to practice wise discretion or to go on borrowing of the future until we are brought up against a wall. The first course is consistent with continued prosperity, even if we do, to some extent, reduce the expenditure of capital for new construction, extensions and betterments. The second course, if persisted in, will bring confusion, disorder and paralysis on the whole constructive investment.

Another phase of this situation, and one which has aggravated the causes leading to an expansion of loans, and which has cut off from us the relief which we hoped for in the way of a foreign trade balance made tangible by gold imports, has been the rapidity and extent of the advance in prices. Back in 1895 and 1896 we were on a low level of prices, and we were imbued with economical ideas of administration. It was then that we began making the great inroads into foreign markets and our exports passed the billion-dollar mark. In 1898 our exports had so increased and our imports so decreased that we had a balance in our favor of more than six hundred millions and that balance was tangibly reflected that year in a net importation of 105 millions of gold. Then prices began to rise, the total of our exports did not hold up the next year, while our imports began to show a marked increase. In the subsequent years we were fortunate in exceptionally favorable agricultural conditions, of bountiful harvests at home and scantily filled granaries abroad so that our exports showed some further increases, but our imports went up more rapidly than did our exports until in the fiscal year just closed we showed a total of imports nearly 300 million more than in 1898.

The whole general level of prices has advanced, and some of these advances, from the extreme low level of 1897 or 1898 to the high level which has been reached within the last two years, are the sharpest in our commercial history. Pig iron, for instance, advanced from less than $12 a ton in October, 1898, to $25 at the beginning of 1900. Steel rails doubled in the same period, the price going up from $17 50 to $35. Bar iron scored even a greater percentage of gain within a shorter time, the price advancing from 95c. a hundred in July, 1897, to $2.60 in October, 1899. The quotation for clear pine boards has advanced from $45 to $73 a thousand; for brick, from $4.50 to $6; rope, from 5½c. to 13c.; and salt, from 2ic. to $1. Take the advance of some of the Southern products in that same period. We see linseed oil marked up from 29c. to 68c., turpentine from 26c. to 50c., molasses from 28c. to 55c.

These extreme advances in prices have not been fully maintained, but the present level of market quotations is still 50 to 80 per cent. above prices in 1897 and 1898 for many commodities.

So the list might be continued. These examples are extreme, and the low level was probably unduly depressed. But they tell the story of why our exports have failed to go on increasing and they have been an important influence in the inflation of bank credits.

When a railroad company had to pay $35 a ton, as against $17.50, for steel rails, its improvements become relatively very costly and its issues of securities against permanent betterments must be on a much more liberal scale. The cost of production in every direction has been increased until we find ourselves actually importing from some of the identical markets that two or three years ago were in a panic over our invasion.

Prices of securities advanced along with other prices, and attracted the holdings of foreign investors, until we swept the continent of Europe almost clean of our stocks and bonds, and greatly reduced the holdings of English investors.

We still had an ample total of excess of exports, however, and out of our favorable trade balances we could pay for reams of securities and still have something ileft. We did not stop at buying our own securities, but began making great foreign investments, to the astonishment of the financial world, turning the tables upon Europe and sending a great stream of credit for investment there. The result was that by the year 1900, in spite of a nominal foreign trade balance of nearly 350 millions in our favor, the net result of the gold movement that year was an export of about four million dollars. The next year we brought in a few more millions of gold than we sent out, and we did the same last year, but since 1898 there has, in spite of the theoretical trade balance, been no significant shipment of gold in our direction.

There has, however, been a movement in international finance, which is not reflected in the customs statements. We have been building up a floating debt to Europe, made up of borrowings in the form of short time bills. The exact total of that floating indebtedness at the present time is one of the difficult problems of finance, but it must be very large. I have heard it estimated by financiers in foreign capitals as high as two hundred to three hundred millions. That estimate, I believe, is far too high; but, even so, the total we must admit is important.

Particularly is it important in view of the statistics of bank reserves, to which I have before referred. In 1899 the national banks held 33 per cent. of reserve. In their vaults was a good part of the 105 millions of gold which had come in from abroad the preceding year. It was this excess of reserve which permitted loans to expand one billion three hundred millions since that date without adding a dollar to the stock in the bank vaults of specie and legal tenders. But now we have gone to the limit in that respect. This last report shows less than 21 per cent. of reserve for all the national banks of the country. Not one of the three central reserve cities was up to the legal limit. Twenty-two of the thirty other reserve cities were below the legal limit.

We have seen what a great expansion of deposits and loans both, remember, almost wholly but evidences of bank credit, could follow the increase in the reserve basis that came with the gold importations of 1897 and 1898. We see from this last statement of the Comptroller that the expansion has reached the utmost limit possible with the present basis of specie and legal tenders. Is it not well to ask, What of the future? If a hundred-million-dollar importation of gold can serve as a basis for an expansion of so many millions of deposits and loans, what will an exportation of one hundred millions mean? Will not the answer lead us to ponder on the probable effect of future gold movements? Does our foreign commerce give promise of a trade balance great enough again to induce gold to flow in this direction? Let us examine recent records. For the first nine months of this year our imports increased over last year fifty-six millions, and it must be remembered that the total imports for last year were three hundred millions more than in 1898. On the other side of the book, our exports for the nine months of this year decreased one hundred and eight millions, so that the record for the nine months shows a net balance of one hundred and sixty-four millions more unfavorable than the corresponding nine months of the previous year. In the same time we have lost eight millions of gold. For the twelve months ending with September our favorable trade balance was 420 millions, against 641 millions for the previous twelve months, a decrease of two hundred and twenty-one millions.

The evidences, then, of advancing prices that check exportation and increase importation, the absorption of our favorable trade balance in foreign investments and in the repurchase of securities, the uncertain totals of our floating indebtedness represented by short-time finance bills, all taken in connection with the fact that any reduction of the specie reserve held by banks must be followed by liquidation which will again establish the proper relation between reserve and deposit liability, would seem at least to point to the conclusion that this is not a time favorable for the expansion of bank credits.

I wish by no means to present an alarming view of the outlook. What I do wish to do is merely to sound a conservative note of warning. I believe there are in the situation tendencies in which are elements of possible danger. On the other hand, I by no means forget the long list of favorable conditions upon the opposite side of the account. I have the most absolute faith in our ultimate commercial ascendency. I believe no one who has carefully studied industrial conditions in this country and in Europe can reach a conclusion unfavorable to the prospect of our own progress. We have the cheapest and most nearly inexhaustible supply of raw material, the greatest genius in the handling of machinery for its conversion into manufactured products, the broadest single homogeneous market in the world upon which to base substantial domestic business, which will serve as a foundation for foreign commercial conquest. We have numerous advantages over our competitors, and in the end the combined effect of these advantages is absolutely certain to place us foremost in the world's commercial ranks. It is in no wise opposed to this view of ultimate commercial supremacy—a view which no one more strongly holds than I do—that I have pointed out conditions which I believe, if not guarded against, will threaten for the time being our continued progress toward that goal. A judicious recognition of the restricting conditions now visible in our financial situation may save us from disaster and humiliation later on,—a humiliation from which recovery will be slow and painful. If a realization of these dangers and an effort to avoid them shall in any measure result from what I have said to you, I shall consider this opportunity for meeting you doubly valuable.

For Croup use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by J. C. Shepard

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and 1½ boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, will guarantee satisfaction or refund the money. Only 50 cents.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared to cure Piles and DOES IT in short order. Easy to apply, every box guaranteed, 50c. and $1.00. All druggists or by mail. WILLIAMS M'F'G Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sold by J. C. Sheppard, Jr.

THIS REMEDY is sure to GIVE Satisfaction.

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures

Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c., at Druggists or by mail; Trial size 10c. by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

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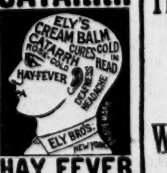
CATARRH



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FOR RENT,

Stores, Dwellings, Offices, &c.

an 29 tf D. O'CONNOR.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

ma th th as

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

October 9th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has been called by the Board of Directors, and will be held at the office of said company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Monday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the present capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company to the amount of fifteen million dollars, to consist of one hundred and fifty thousand shares of the common stock, each of the par value of one hundred dollars, the same to be in addition to the capital stock already issued and outstanding; and for the purpose, also, of voting upon a proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of the company by the issue of thirty-five millions of dollars in collateral trust purchase money fifty year four per cent. gold bonds; such additional stock and bonds to be applied and used, as far as may be necessary, to and towards the payment of the purchase price of three hundred and six thousand shares of the capital stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which, under the terms of the purchase thereof, is to be pledged as collateral security for the payment of said bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. F. POST, Secretary.

oct 17 1m

Consolidated Railways,

LIGHT AND POWER CO.

SUBURBAN LINE.

In Effect Oct. 6th, 1902.

FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS.

Leave at 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 A. M. and 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 and 10:00 P. M.

Sundays, every hour from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

Westbound, leave at 8:00 and 10:00 A. M. Noon 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Sundays, every hour from 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and from 6:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.

OCEAN VIEW.

Leave at 9:45 and 11:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:45 and 5:45 P. M.

Sundays, every hour from 9:45 A. M. to 5:45 P. M.

Only cars going through to Ocean View leave Front and Princess at 9 and 11 A. M. and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. on week days, and on Sundays hourly from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CAR.

Leave Front and Princess streets at 7:00 A. M. Freight received from 6:45 to 7:00 A. M.; Ninth and Orange at 4:00 P. M. Freight received from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.

CITY LINE.

Leave Front and Princess streets daily, except Sunday, every ten minutes from 7:30 A. M. to midnight.

SUNDAY.

Every ten minutes from 8:30 A. M. to mid night.

S. A. L. CAR.

Leave Fourth and Brunswick streets daily every ten minutes from 11:55 A. M. to 12:03 P. M. and from 3:35 P. M. to 3:55 P. M.

CEMETERY CARS.

Leave Tenth and Princess streets every day every half hour from 9:00 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. Last car leaves Cemetery 5:35 P. M.

DELGADO AND GOLF LINKS.

Cars leave Tenth and Princess streets every day and every half hour from 2:10 P. M. to 5:40 P. M. Last car leaves Golf Links at 5:50 P. M.

CHARTERED CARS

Furnished on three hours' notice over any part of the City or Suburban Line from $5.00 to $15.00, according to the service.

A. B. SKELDING, Gen'l Manager.

oct 4 tf

BY SELLING FOR

Cash Only

We cut out of our business the immense cost of keeping books, postage, collecting and extra help. We ask you, stop for a moment and think, and you will no doubt agree with us that we ought to be able to save you money. Then

Buy Our Shoes,

And we know you will agree with us that we do save you money. Try it.

A full stock of DOUGLAS' and FLORSHEIM'S; also DUTTENHOFER'S and HOGAN'S.

Children's School Shoes a specialty.

Cordially,

Mercer & Evans Co.,

63½ steps only. oct 5 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York,

Wilmington, N. C., and

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

From New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA..... Saturday, Nov. 1

CLYDE..... Saturday, Nov. 8

From Wilmington for New York.

CLYDE..... Saturday, Nov. 1

ONEIDA..... Saturday, Nov. 8

From Wilmington for Georgetown.

CLYDE..... Tuesday, Oct. 28

ONEIDA..... Tuesday, Nov. 4

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight and passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C. WM. G. EGER, General Manager, 19 State street, New York

k oct 25 1y

The H-O {Hornby's / Oatmeal} Company's

Presto

Light Biscuit Light Pastry Light Cakes Light Work Light Cost.—SURE and— Quick-as-a-wink!

P-16-O

A preparation of forethought made from much afterthought.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1.

ATLANTIC COAST LUMBER CO.

Defendant in a Suit Involving Two Million Dollars Brought by a Trust Company of New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., October 31.—Papers in a suit involving $2,000,000 were to-day filed in the office of the clerk of the United States Court in this city.

The plaintiff is the Colonial Trust Company, of New York, and the defendant the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of Virginia, the principal office of which is in Norfolk. It is a part of the great Lumber Trust. The complainant in the bill of complaint alleges that the defendant company, on the first day of July, 1901, executed a mortgage to the trust company to secure an issue of $2,000,000, principally bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually. The plaintiff further alleges that the defendant company is in debt $1,000,000 over and above its principal and interest of bonded indebtedness and unable to pay this or its operating expenses.

GUATEMALA'S VOLCANO.

Continued Alarm Over the Eruption of Santa Maria Mountain.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

TAPACHULA, STATE OF CHIAPIAS, MEXICO, Oct. 31.—There is continued alarm here over the eruption of Santa Maria mountain in Guatemala. For fifty-three hours the city was almost totally dark. Surrounding coffee planters have experienced great loss, and across the line in Guatemala many valuable properties have been destroyed.

Tacana volcano, near at hand, shows no signs of breaking out. There has been no loss of life. Thieves have taken advantage of the terror to steal cattle from ranches.

On the coast ashes fell, covering the decks of ships in Port San Benito. Subterranean rumblings have been almost constant here. Telegraphic communication has been re-established with the Federal capital and relief is being sent. Business is badly depressed.

It is feared that Central America is to experience further disturbances and great loss of life and property.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Capt. Jno. H. Montgomery, President of the Pacolet Manufacturing Co.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 31.—A special to the *Morning News* from Gainesville, Ga., says:

Captain John H. Montgomery, president of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, fell a distance of sixteen feet in one of the new warehouses being erected in the Pacolet Mill No. 4 this morning and sustained injuries from which he died to-night. His skull was broken and he sustained internal injuries.

Captain Montgomery was perhaps the largest cotton manufacturer in the South. Besides being president of the Pacolet and Gainesville cotton mills, capital $1,500,000, he was also president of the three Pacolet mills of South Carolina and a stockholder and director in several more.

FOREPAUGH & SELLS' CIRCUS.

One of the Performers Possibly Fatally Injured at Albany, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 31.—During the performance of Forepaugh & Sells' circus at Albany, Ga., this afternoon, Minting, one of the performers, was seriously, possibly fatally injured.

Minting's act was the riding of a unicycle up a spiral tower forty feet high, descending in the same manner. This afternoon he made the ascent as usual, but when he jumped from his wheel at the top of the tower the platform gave way and he fell to the ground, striking the structure at three different places. He was badly bruised about the shoulders, had several ribs broken and received internal injuries, the extent of which have not yet been determined.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

For the Week Ending Friday, October 31st, 1902.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending October 31st, 1902:

	1902.	1901.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports during the week ...	315,451	408,530
Total receipts to this date	2,250,782	2,048,805
Exports for week..	283,400	426,990
Total exports to date	1,546,649	1,477,281
Stock in all U. S. ports.	610,102	611,447
Stock at all interior towns.....	336,331	506,398
Stock in Liverpool,	249,000	159,000
American afloat for Great Britain ...	253,000	360,000

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1902: Galveston, 740,694 bales; New Orleans, 516,921; Mobile, 61,091; Savannah, 434,880; Charleston, 106,933; Wilmington, 168,072; Norfolk, 135,702; Baltimore, 4,019; New York, 5,971; Boston, 4,570; Newport News, 5,180; Philadelphia, 4,770; Pensacola, 21,306; San Francisco, 6,655; Port Townsend, 18,753; Brunswick, 26,724; Portland, Oregon, 1,541. Total, 2,258,782 bales.

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve heels the raw sores, expels inflammation and leaves the skin without a scar. Clean, flagrant and cheap, there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ARBITRATORS IN THE COAL STRIKE.

Continuing Their Inspection of the Mines in the Anthracite Regions.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

May Make Preliminary Report on Three of the Strike Questions--Increase in Wages, a Shorter Work Day and Weighing of Coal.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SCRANTON, PA, Oct. 31—The first important action by the anthracite coal strike commission, which is arbitrating the differences existing between the miners and their employes was taken to-day, and announced by Carroll D. Wright, the recorder of the commission that if any award affecting the existing rate of wages shall be made, the award shall be effective from November 1st. The announcement of the commission was contained in the following resolution:

"Voted, unanimously, that if the commission at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations, make any award affecting existing rates of wage, such award shall take effect November 1st, 1902."

It was fully expected that this question would come up before the arbitrators, but the action of the commissioners shuts off any possible controversy that either side may have desired to raise. The miners wanted the new scale, is one if made, to date from the time they returned to work, but the operators left the matter to be decided by the commission. The mine workers are perfectly satisfied, however, with the decision of the commission. The strike has been off only one week, and most of the men have not worked more than four or five days.

The commissioners spent the entire day in continuing their inspection of the mines and the mining region about Scranton. They visited the Manville colliery, operated jointly by the Delaware and Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western companies, in the forenoon, and the afternoon was spent in riding through the region on a special trolley car. The commission will spend Saturday in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, returning here in the evening.

It is possible the commission may make a preliminary report on three of the principal strike questions. These are the increase in wages, a shorter work day and the weighing of coal. After these have been decided the commission can take up all other questions without undue haste. It is known the commissioners have this feature under consideration and is very likely a preliminary report will be made.

The commissioners were under ground to-day for two hours and a half. The arbitrators inspected practically the entire underground workings and on yesterday, found much to interest them. They asked numerous questions of all men they encountered in the gangways or chambers, and did not seem to mind the discomfiture of the trip.

The Manville is said to be one of the worst mines in this region for the miners to work. The veins of coal are not more than three feet thick, and the miner has a more difficult time in getting it out than where the same is thicker. The commission walked several miles through the gangways and owing to the exceedingly low roof, they had to do their tramping almost continually in a stooping position. After the arbitrators had been in the workings an hour, Judge Gray decided that his back ached enough, and he came to the surface, accompanied by Bishop Spaulding.

Altogether the commissioners inspected three chambers where miners were at work at the face of the breasts blasting coal. The first breast visited was 2,000 feet from the foot of the shaft.

There the investigators found a miner and his helper at work. General Wilson and Messrs. Clark and Parker crawled into the three foot horizontal opening between the rock out of which the coal was being taken. The commissioners presented a novel picture as they sat around with flaming lamps in their hands, listening to the grimy digger giving his testimony. The miner was asked how much he made a day, how many cars of coal he was able to get out, how many hours he worked, what he paid his helper, how much he made per month before the strike and numerous other questions that he might give the commissioners some idea of how to proceed.

WARM WIRELETS

James Fenn, postmaster at Fountain Head, Sumner county, Tenn., and his daughter Belle, his assistant, have been arrested, charged with tampering with the mails.

Arrangements have been concluded for the establishment in Charleston of a branch of the American Cigar Company, which will employ a maximum force of 4,000 hands.

Advices from all parts of Virginia are to the effect that only about 15 per cent. of the negro voters have registered under the new constitution, whereas the white registration is very satisfactory.

A suit has been filed in the U. S. Supreme Court, coming up from the circuit court of the middle district of Alabama, which is designed to test the validity of the new Alabama constitution.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railways warehouse at Summerville, Tenn., caught fire yesterday; $55,000 worth of property was destroyed, including 300 bales of cotton. The insurance is small.

The last section of the British Imperial Pacific cable was laid at the Fiji islands yesterday. A congratulatory cable message was sent to King Edward, being the first message over the line which links the British Empire together.

Cresceus in his attempt to lower the two mile trotting record at Memphis yesterday did a wonderful performance, trotting two miles in 4.17 flat. The former record was 4.38 1-4. The driver and Cresceus received an ovation.

Her Trial Trip Monday.

A dispatch received at Fayetteville yesterday from the Merrill-Stevens Company, at Jacksonville, Fla., states that the *City of Fayetteville*, which that firm has built for the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company, will make her trial trip Monday.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by J. C. Shepard.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Three Others Seriously Affected—Workmen in a Tunnel at Niagara Falls Overcome by Deadly Gas.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31—By a sudden rush of gas, supposed to have been sulphureted hydrogen, four men were killed and three seriously affected near the 24th street heading of the big tunnel to-night.

The accident was a peculiar one. Thirteen men, comprising the entire second shift, were working on the sewer. They had started a heading at a new level and had loaded up a blast which was to be discharged. After loading they walked about 225 feet between the heading and the shaft at Twenty-fourth street, but before they could reach the shaft four of the men fell to the floor of the tunnel over which a considerable stream of water was flowing. The others, becoming alarmed, pushed ahead to the shaft. Foreman Muroy was the first to reach the surface, a distance of fifty feet, and gave the alarm. George Rhodes was ascending in the bucket when he was overcome by the gas and fell from the bucket to the bottom of the shaft, where he died from the result of his injuries. Several others succeeded in getting out. Four men lay in the tunnel. All were dead.

A GUNNING EXPEDITION.

President Roosevelt and Party Left Washington for Manassas, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, left to night at 9 o'clock on a special train for a gunning expedition near Manassas, Va. The open season for wild turkey and quail begins in Virginia to-morrow. The party are travelling over the Southern railroad as far as Manassas, where the train will be side-tracked, and to-morrow they will shoot over the farm of Representative Rixey, of Virginia, a brother of Surgeon General Rixey. The President and his travelling companions spent to-night on the cars. The special train consisted of three cars, the Iolanthe, occupied by the President, the Nicaragua, a compartment car, and the Sylvanus, a combination smoker. A stenographer, two secret service men and several servants are with the party.

TWO MEN KILLED.

N. J. Cooley and Will Whitfield Shot by Manuel Thurman at Dayton, Tenn.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DAYTON, TENN., Oct. 31.—A tragedy occurred here last night, resulting in the killing of N. J. Cooley and his son-in-law, Will Whitfield, by Manuel Thurman, a saloon keeper. Whitfield was shot three times and died immediately. Cooley lingered until this morning, and made a dying statement to the effect that Cooley and Whitfield were at Cooley's house, when Thurman entered a room occupied by Cooley's daughter. Whitfield heard a noise and entered the room, when Thurman grappled with him. Cooley then entered and Thurman opened fire. Thurman surrendered.

Bedlam.

How many people use the expression, "a regular Bedlam" without knowing Bedlam's "where or what." Bedlam was the popular corruption of Bethlehem, the name of an insane asylum in London, first established in 1523. Owing to the prevalent ignorance of that age, it was a place of chains and manacles and stocks and finally became so filthy and loathsome that no man could enter it. It was rebuilt several times, but even as late as 1812 the institution was marked by its cruelty to inmates. The poor lunatics were chained and flogged at certain stages of the moon's age. Treacherous floors were arranged that, slipping suddenly, precipitated the unsuspecting ones into "baths of surprise!"

The Defendant's Pleading.

In a rural district in the west of England there lived an eccentric old farmer who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway.

During the hearing of his case for a similar offense upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentlemen on the bench" and others.

The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked:

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Well, yer 'onor, I expects as I be guilty. But don't be too hard on a reg'lar customer."—Tit-Bits.

John Randolph.

The most flagrant bit of diplomatic jobbery in the history of the United States was perpetrated by that Virginia scapegrace, John Randolph of Roanoke. Randolph was appointed minister to Russia in 1830. He sailed for his post in June of that year, but remained there only ten days, and then departed suddenly for England, where he raised high jinks for nearly a year, after which, returning home in October, 1831, he drew $21,407 from the treasury, with which he paid off some of his old private debts.—New York Press.

John's Blunder.

A minister in Scotland who was making a call the other week upon a member of his flock whom he had not seen at church for some time asked, "What's come over you that I don't see you at church at all now?"

"Hoots, man, ye'll no' ha' seen me because I sit ahint the pillar."

"The pillar, John? Good gracious, the pillar! Why, it is two years since it was removed from the front of your seat."

Men With Memories.

Seneca the Wise could repeat 2,000 words in the uninterrupted succession in which they were read to him. The greatest Roman orator before Cicero, Hortensius, could recite all the prices given at a public auction. Themistocles, who considered it a greater art to forget than to remember, learned the Persian language inside of a year.

The White House Mistress.

There is probably no situation easier to fill, as far as mere technical observance goes, than that of the wife of the president of the United States. She has a set of simple official duties as hostess of the White House to perform. If she is ill or feels unable to perform them, she is readily excused.

Total bank clearings for the week ended October 31st, $2,192,755,508; increase 4.4 per cent, Outside New York, $790,282,027; increase 3.9 per cent.

What you pay for extracts is important, but what you get for your money is ten times more important. Burnett's Vanilla costs more because it is worth more.

MOLINEUX TOOK WITNESS STAND.

Testifying in His Own Defence Against Charge of Murdering Mrs. Adams.

SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

An Immense Throng in the Court Room. The Prisoner's Wife Not in Court Former Gov. Black's Opening Address for the Defence.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Roland B. Molineux took the witness stand to-day to testify in his own defence against the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. In response to the questions of his counsel, ex-Governor Black, he declared his absolute innocence of any part or knowledge of crime, and categorically denied that he had written the Barnett and Cornish letters; that he had ever made cyanide of mercury, and that he had ever seen the silver bottle in which the poison was sent, until it was exhibited in court. He admitted having written and signed with his own hands one letter asking for a certain patent remedy, on the famous blue interlaced crescent paper, identical with that on which the Cornish letters were written, and said that he procured the paper at the Waldorf Astoria. His bitter differences with Cornish, which resulted in his leaving the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, were related by Molineux without any apparent reserve.

The witness sustained unmoved a rigorous cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, answering readily all questions as to his past life, his relations with Cornish and Barnett and the efforts he and other members of the club had made to discover any one who had a common enemy to the two named. The feature of the cross-examination was Mr. Osborne's successful effort to place before the jury the substance of the testimony given at the first trial by Mamie Melando and Detective Farrell, but excluded by Justice Lambert. This was accomplished by the expediency of framing a series of questions relative to statements purporting to have been made by the witnesses outside of their testimony, but practically covering every essential feature of it, to which frequent and vehement objections were made by Mr. Black.

Throughout his examination and cross-examination Molineux preserved an unruffled and confident demeanor, answering all questions promptly and even smiling occasionally when replying to his own counsel.

The announcement that a defence would be made, none having been undertaken at the first trial, and that Molineux himself would face his accuser, drew an immense throng to the court room. In the afternoon so great was the crush that police reserves were called out to preserve order and Justice Lambert himself had the utmost difficulty in forcing a passage through the crowd into the court room.

The prisoner's wife was not in court when he testified. She has not attended any session of the court at this trial. As soon as the jury was polled former Gov. Black began his opening address. He kept the promise he made yesterday and spoke for less than five minutes. He declared the accused man innocent of any connection with the crime, and promised to show to the satisfaction of the jury that Molineux never wrote any of the incriminating letters, or the address on the poison package.

Molineux gave his age as 36 years. When he was sixteen years he went to Utah and Mexico. He was co-respondent in a divorce suit and it was thought better that he should leave the city for a while. He returned to New York a year later.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the court adjourned at 5:15 P. M. until to-morrow morning. The adjournment was much against the wishes of Justice Lambert. An hour earlier Mr. Osborne had asked for an adjournment and Justice Lambert said he would sit until the cross-examination of the defendant was concluded.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fevers is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price. 50c. ss tu th

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Rent—A nice large room on second floor at corner of Front and Princess streets, over A. Shrier's Store. Would make an excellent professional office. For full particulars apply to A. Shrier. oc 31 2t*

Wanted—Salesman for East North Carolina and Virginia. Only experienced men with established trade apply with full particulars and references to the Dixie Pants Co., Charlotte, N. C. nov 1 2t

Wanted—Bids to build a tobacco warehouse, with the privilege of rejecting any and all bids. Plans and specifications to be seen at office of A. R. Sloan, secretary and Treasurer, Wallace, N. C. nov 1 tf

Lost—Wednesday afternoon, a small dark green cape belonging to a child's overcoat. Suitable reward if left at the STAR office. oc 31 3t

Just Received a fine lot of the Celebrated Foster Cider. Delivered to any part of the city at 40 cents per gallon. F. F. Lamb, Bell 'Phone 436. oc 30 1w*

Call at Winstead's for all kinds of foreign and domestic fruit; Bananas a specialty. No. 213 Market and 215 North Front street. Bell 'Phones 208 and 259. oc 29 tf

For Sale—Berkshire Pigs and Brown Leghorn Chickens. The very best. L. L. Beiler Wilmington, N. C. sep 28 to ja 1

R. F. Mills' Dyeing, Cleaning and Repair Establishment, No. 25 North Second street, will be open October 1st. All work guaranteed. Bring your old clothes and have them made new. Economy is the road to wealth. sep 28 tf

Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Organs and Furniture repaired, cleaned and revarnished; Upholstering done also. H. J. Gruman's headquarters for Wall Paper. J. B. Farrar, No. 514 North Second street. my 16 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 9 tf

New Goods.

FIRST PAT. FLOUR,

Second Pat. Flour,

Straight Flour.

RICE, SUGAR, COFFEE,

CANNED GOODS,

SOAP, STARCH, &c., &c.

Special attention to consignments.

S. P. McNAIR.

my 9 tf

Rheumacide

The great rheumatic remedy not only cures every form of rheumatism, but makes radical cures of

Contagious Blood Poison,

Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Catarrh,

and all diseases arising from impurities in the blood. Endorsed by physicians and prominent people everywhere after thorough trial.

DOES NOT INJURE THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the curative properties of your "RHEUMACIDE." Two bottles cured my son of a bad case. If this will be of any benefit to you in advertising your meritorious remedy, you can use it.

Yours truly, W. H. RAND, *Steward State Blind Institution.*

All Druggists, $1.00; or prepaid on receipt of price.

Bobbitt Chemical Co., - - Baltimore, Md.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

We are prepared to offer to the public Domestic Lump Coa in any quantity at the following prices:

VIRGINIA LUMP $4.25 per ton.
RED JACKET LUMP AND EGG $5 50 per ton.
TENNESSEE SPLINT $6.00 per ton.
Mars Celebrated Blacksmith, $5.00 per ton.

Also have on hand Oak, Ash, Pine and Lightwood.

Satisfaction and prices guaranteed to meet all competition.

Boll 'Phone No. 645. Inter-State No. 72.

Ring us up when in need of fuel.

The Coal, Cement and Supply Co.,

sep 21 tf 214 South Front Street.

Wants

We want to lend $500,000 to responsible borrowers.
We want Depositors who borrow.
We want Depositors who do not borrow.
We want Business.

With a capital and surplus of.....$ 250,000.00
With deposits of..... 1,200,000.00
With assets of..... 1,600,000.00

We are prepared to furnish every reasonable facility to every reasonable customer.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK,

oc 28 tf OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

TOO BUSY

Too Busy to Write.

CALL AND SEE ME.

N. F. PARKER,

Furniture and Furniture Novelties, 111 Market St.

Bell 'Phone 613. Inter-State 421.

oct 26 tf D&W

November 1st.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, November 1st, will bear interest from that date at rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.,

108 Princess Street.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
C. E. TAYLOR, Jr., Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, N. B. Rankin, J. Y. Yates, J. V. Grainger, Geo. R. French, H. L. Vollers, H. Walters, Donald MacRae, D. O'Connor. oc 29 tf

SPORTING GOODS.

I have a full line of

Ping Pong Sets,
Boxing Gloves, Punching Bags,
Foot Balls, Tennis Balls
and Golf Balls.

When in need of any kind of Sporting Goods call on or write to

ROBERT C. DeROSSET,

The Stationer,

oct 26 tf 107 Market St.

Bulbs, Bulbs, Bulbs

Received to-day. Hyacinth, Crocus, Freesias, Narcissus, Tulip, and Oxalis Bulbs. They are the very best imported bulbs. Plant early and get best results.

J. H. HARDIN'S

Palace Pharmacy.

P. S.—New Crop Lawn Grass Seed.

sep 23 tf

SWEET CANDY.

110 Barrels Stick Candy.
318 Boxes Stick Candy.
91 Barrels Mixed Candy.
297 Pails Mixed Candy.
41 Pails Carolina Cream.
94 Boxes Velvet Taffy.
581 Boxes Cocoanut Jap.
61 Barrels Ben Davis Apples.
2,400 Nickel C. C. Nuts, en route.
102 Boxes Mixed Nuts.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

oct 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Carnival Pictures.

I wish to state the fact to the public that I have secured one of the best artistic retouchers in the South to assist me in my studio.

I Give Two Sittings on Every Subject,

Giving proof on second day. I do all kinds of AMATEUR WORK. "You press the button, and I will do the rest."

GREER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

(Over Well's store) 116 Market street.

oct 25 2w

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

LOW ROUND TRIP

Rates From Wilmington

Cumberland County Agricultural Fair, Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 5th-8th. Dates of sale, Nov. 5th-6th. Final limit Nov. 8th. Rate $3.90 and 50cts. for admission to Fair grounds.

North Carolina Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, Asheboro, N. C., Nov. 20th. Dates of sale Nov. 19th and 20th. Final limit Nov. 27th. Rate, $6.20.

Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention, Smithfield, N. C., Nov. 11th-16th. Dates of sale Nov 9th, 10th and 11th. Final limit Nov 13th. Rate, $5.05.

State Conference County School Superintendents, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 12th-14th. Dates of sales, Nov. 10th, 11th and 12th. Final limit Nov. 17th. Rate, $6.55.

American Federation of Labor, New Orleans, La., Nov. 13th-22nd. Dates of sale Nov. 11th and 12th. Final limit Nov. 24th. Rate, $35.00.

American Bankers' Association, New Orleans, Nov. 11th to 13th. Dates of sale, Nov. 8th, 9th and 10th. Final limit ten days in addition to date of sale, $35.00.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, New Orleans, La., November 12th to 15th. Dates of sale November 8th, 9th and 10th. Final Limit, ten days in addition to date of sale, $35.00

oct 10 tf

THE PYTHIAN CARNIVAL AND MERCHANTS' FALL FESTIVAL WILL SOON BE HERE.

The lists of amusements are being advertised in great shape. We are anticipating a very large business and we ask all our friends to come and see us and make our Store headquarters for every one.

We are receiving large shipments of new goods every day and remember our prices are always the lowest.

Received to-day Tricot All Wool Flannels in the latest and daintiest shades at 25c a yard. A lot of fancy Worsted at 10c a yard Two pieces 54-inch Melton Cloth in black and blue at 48c per yard. Eight hundred yards standard F F black Cashmere, worth 35c, our price 25c a yard. Eight pieces very best Covert Cloths—standard 50c goods—we are selling at 45c. For evening waists we have just received eight pieces Luzon Silk in the prettiest colors which we are selling at 50c a yard; also a full line of colors in Liberty Satin at 50c—standard 75c quality.

Best 36 inch wide Taffetta Silk for $1.00 a yard; fine value in Black Taffeta at 50c a yard.

Our Dress Goods stock is more complete than it has ever been before. All the latest and newest goods. The remark is often heard, "How can you sell these goods so cheap?" The answer is plain and simple. We know where to buy and how to buy and we do buy the goods cheap. We have just received a lot of pretty new trimmings in our Dress Goods department, the latest and newest appliques.

In our Ladies' Hat Department it represents everything—first, in style; second, in quality; third, in low prices.

We also handle a large line of Trimmings, Silk Ribbons, Velvets, Appliques and Mousselines.

We bought this week a drummer's samples of Feathers—the prettiest things to select from at less than cost. In Wings, Bonnets and fancy feathers of the latest styles, all fresh and new.

Just received—pretty new Belting at 15c per yard, and fancy Buckles at 15c each. In Hats we received 144 new Scratch Felt Hats, new and nobby, to sell for 50c each, ready-to-wear.

Also a lot of pretty new shapes that we are selling from 39c to $1.98. Some handsome, new Beaver Hats from $2 to $3.50 each.

Infants' Caps—nice silk caps at 25c, 50c, 39c and up to $1.25; Wool Hoods, 10c to 50c. Ladies' Fascinators, pretty styles, 25c up to $1 each.

A lot of very fine handsome Tips that we are selling from $1 to $5. Fine Ostrich Plumes in artistic colors, ten inches long, at 25c each.

Children's all wool Tam O' Shanter Caps, regular 50c goods, for 25c each. Children's Reefers from $1 up to $5 each. A big line of Misses cloaks from $2.50 to $5.50 each.

Ladies cloaks in all styles and prices from cheapest to the very best. Our ready made skirt department is well represented and we can fit you up in skirts and waists to match, Eton suits either ready made or made to order. Muslin underwear—corset covers at 10, 15, 20 and up to 50 cents each. Skirts, pants, chimisetes and night robes at all prices, from cheapest to best. Nice gowns 50 cents up to $1 50.

Men's and boy's clothing. We have received this week some very fine suits, we are selling $12,50 to $20 00 a suit. Our big stock of clothing in all grades and prices—$4.00, $5 00, $8.00, $9 00 and $10.00 a suit—we claim cannot be equalled in the city. If you are thinking of buying a suit we would be glad for you to look at our line. We are clothing people and know our business. Our boys' suits are all well made by good tailors. They will fit and will not rip.

Boy's pants from 25 cents to 75 cents a pair.

Boy's suits, 75 cents to $5 00 a suit.

We are after your business and offer the best stock of goods in the city for your selection. We claim to be up-to-date.

We give away presents with each purchase, and sell goods on a cash basis.

Come to The Big Racket Store

FOR BARGAINS.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, PROPRIETOR,

oct 26 tf

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE!

Having been declared off, we shall at an early day be fully prepared to supply our friends with

Grate, Stove, Chestnut and Furnace Coal.

No need now to borrow trouble about the Coal question. We promise to take care of you. In the meantime we beg to offer

Virginia and Tennessee Lump Coal

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

As for WOOD, we have the finest stock of heavy Oak, Ash, Blackjack and Lightwood at old prices. No advance.

Place your orders with us and be protected.

J. A. Springer & Co.,

oct 22 tf Foot of Chesnut Street.

Coal, Coal.

For Manufacturing. For Domestic Use.

For any purpose where a

First-Class Quality of Bituminous Coal is Wanted.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity desired.

See Us Before Making Contract.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Phones—Bell 94. Inter-State 146. au 24 tf

ATLANTIC TRUST AND BANKING CO.,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

MATT J. HEYER, President. B. H. J. AHRENS, Vice President.
MITCHELL P. ALLEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

L. B. Rogers, B. Solomon, B. H. J. Ahrens, R. R. Bellamy, Martin O'Brien, I. M. Bear, John H. Kuck, D. McEachern, C. W. Yates, J. G. L. Gleschen, Matt J. Heyer.

Capital Paid In $50,000.

Deposits made on or before November 1st will begin to draw interest from November 1st.

Open an account with us and we will lend you a home savings bank.

oct 18 tf

Finest of the Season.

New Catch

MULLETS.

We can fill your orders promptly.

HALL & PEARSALL.

Incorporated.

sep 17 tf

CUT FLOWERS

For Wedding Parties, Receptions, &c.

Fine assortment Dahlias, Cannas and Tuberoses.

Nice Boxes 50c and $1.00.

A Beautiful Present. Special attention to mail orders. Ask for our price list of Bulbs. Low express rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE H. B. NEWBURY CO.,

sep 6 tf Magnolia, N. C.